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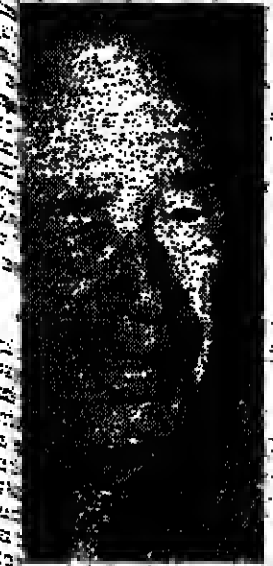
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Afghan Government Executes Rebel Leader, 10 Amin Aides

DELHI, June 8 (AP) — Soviet government of Afghanistan has executed 10 rebels and aides of slain Hafizullah Amin and one of his brothers, in a move to end the civil war, the government announced tonight.

The 10 executed Amin aides were members of the Khalq faction of Afghanistan's Marxist party, which lost out to Mr. Karmal's Parcham faction in the December coup. Gun fights and assassinations between the two factions have been reported in Kabul.

and the order of the court was carried out," it added. The date of the executions was not given.



Henry Miller

Miller Died at 88

California

Were Banned

Exhibition of Sex

PALISADES, Calif. (AP) — Henry Miller, 88, died of a heart attack at his home here tonight. He had been suffering from a long illness.

In efforts to ease popular hostility, the Karmal regime has been trying to discredit Amin and his followers as ruthless and anti-Muslim while portraying itself as tolerant of religion.

The 11th man executed, Kabul radio reported, was Abdul Majid Kalakhandi, 54, a former member of the whole of the country for the last 10 years, killing innocent people and robbing houses and creating an atmosphere of fear and terror in hundreds of villages.

Guerrilla Leader
Afghan exile sources have identified Kalakhandi as one of the most effective leaders of the divided insurgent movement, responsible for organizing attacks, ambushes and defections from government forces in Bamian and Parwan provinces and urban guerrilla activity in Kabul.

The two Amin brothers executed were Assadullah Amin, former deputy foreign minister and chief of the secret police, and Abdul Ghafur Amin, former commander general of the north zone and chief of the spinning industry.

The other eight Amin supporters were listed by Kabul radio as Ali Shah Paiman, former commander general of police; Mohammed Iqbal, former intelligence chief of the royal palace guard; Abdul Wadood, former defense minister; chief of communications; Mohammad Arif Alamiyar, former president-general of Afghanistan's trade union; two former Amin aides, identified as Hajj Ali and Wazir; Mohammed Mirak; Muhammad Omar, former director-general of secret police, and 'Sayed' Abdul-Elah, former jailer of Pulicharki prison outside Kabul.

140 Reported Killed
NEW DELHI, June 8 (UPI) — Dozens of schools have been destroyed and 140 persons have died in recent anti-government demonstrations in Afghanistan, Kabul radio reported today.

The radio said "criminals" led by Americans and Chinese "chauvinists" killed 140 persons in April and May in Kabul. About 30 schools were destroyed.

Quake Rocks Tuscany
FLORENCE, June 8 (AP) — A strong earthquake jolted most of Tuscany last night, causing slight damage and no casualties, authorities reported. Police said old houses suffered minor damage in five mountain villages around Pistoia, 30 miles northwest of Florence.

Queen of Dance — Prima Ballerina Dame Margot Fonteyn stands beside a bronze statue of herself by sculptor Nathan David after she unveiled it this weekend at her birthplace in Reigate, England. The statue portrays her dancing her favorite ballet role as Ondine, the water sprite.

Iran's Kurdish Rebels Gear Up For Another Round of Fighting

By John Kifner

BANEH, Iran (NYT) — In the darkness the Kurdish Pesh Mergas guerrillas slipped quietly through the empty streets, only rarely flicking on small, blue-lensed night-vision goggles to guide their way. There is a steady popping from all sides as they pump small arms fire into the Iranian army barracks at the edge of town.

The tempo increases just after 11, with the heavier clatter of a 50-caliber machine gun joining in as the Kurds mount their nightly assault on the soldiers trapped inside their barbed-wire and concrete compound. This night is the 24th of the siege.

Italy's Vote in Local Elections In Test of Communist Strength

By Henry Tanner

ROME, June 8 (NYT) — Italians went to the polls today on the first of two days of voting in regional and municipal elections in which

the Communists — the largest Marxist party in the West — are seeking to reverse a two-year-old unfavorable trend.

The election may decide whether the government of Premier Francesco Cossiga will be able to survive.

At stake are the governments in most of the country's regions and provinces and municipal councils of 6,575 cities and towns out of a total of about 8,000.

Key contests are being held in Milan, Naples, Turin and Venice, where Communist-led leftist alliances have been ruling for the last five years. The Communists are fighting an uphill battle in Naples, but are tipped by most politicians to come out ahead in the other three cities.

The campaign, which had been under way for several weeks, turned unusually bitter 10 days ago, with Communist and Christian Democrats, the two largest parties, accusing each other of being bent on destroying the national consensus that both parties have been observing for the last several years, at least with respect to such crucial issues as the fight against terrorism.

Donat-Cattin Affair
Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party, served notice that the Communists will collect the necessary number of signatures to bring about an impeachment-type procedure in Parliament against Mr. Cossiga on charges that he may have alerted Carlo Donat-Cattin, deputy secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, to the fact that his son was about to be arrested as a suspected terrorist.

Fiammino Piccoli, Christian Democratic secretary, countered by questioning the patriotism of the Communists and accusing them of being subservient to Moscow.

The controversy involving Mr. Cossiga and Mr. Donat-Cattin has given the Communists a national issue in a campaign that had been dominated by local questions.

Attention is focused on the Communists for two reasons. First, relatively minor shifts in local voter strength could make them lose some of the major cities and regions they have been controlling. This would rob them of vital local power and give the impression of a nationwide landslide against them.

Secondly, the Communists are trying desperately to reverse a trend that started going against them after the kidnapping of former Premier Aldo Moro just over two years ago. They had made spectacular gains in the national elections of 1976, when they obtained 34.4 percent of the vote, an all-time high, and for the first time came within striking distance of surpassing the Christian Democrats, who polled 38.7 percent. Then, in last year's national election, the Communists fell



REFUGEES — Despite the ravages of severe drought in Somalia, hungry, war-weary refugees from neighboring Ethiopia continue to pour in at the rate of about 2,500 a day. Guerrilla forces from Ethiopia's Eritrea province have been fighting for independence for 18 years.

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back to 31.8 percent, while the Christian Democrats held their own, or almost, at 38.1 percent.

A new loss in the municipal and regional elections for the Communists now would dash their hope of forcing the Christian Democrats to accept them in a government alliance for a long time to come.

The election outlook is complicated by the fact that the Radicals, an opposition party that has attracted mavericks from almost all the more traditional parties, is calling on its supporters to cast blank or invalid votes.

Turnout in Italian elections is normally among the highest in any democratic country. Voting is compulsory to the extent that failure to vote is registered in a citizen's file in the city hall where he is supposed to vote and may weigh against him if he seeks a government job or applies for a favor that the local authorities can dispense.

It is impossible to predict how the Radicals' unprecedented appeal will affect the various parties.

Among the regional races, those most closely watched are Lazio, which includes the city of Rome, and Liguria, which includes Genoa. Lazio is governed by an alliance of Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats, while the regional government of Liguria is made up of Communists and Socialists.

U.S. Has 2d False Alarm of Soviet Attack

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP) — For the second time in less than a week, a computer malfunction gave a false signal that the United States was under attack by Soviet missiles, the Pentagon acknowledged yesterday.

The second incident occurred Friday, and as a result, said Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross, "the engines of some planes of the Strategic Air Command were turned on, since SAC responds automatically to any warning signal."

Another Defense Department spokesman, John Becher, said that the "readiness posture of other strategic and tactical forces was not increased."

The computer malfunction was similar to one that occurred last Tuesday. "The same computer which gave off false signals June 3d had another malfunction and gave

off another false signal," Mr. Ross said.

He added that the computer involved has been taken out of use "until the problem can be determined."

The computer readout indicated an ICBM [intercontinental ballistic missile] and an SLBM [submarine-launched ballistic missile] attack," Mr. Ross said, "but of a smaller nature than the June 3d event."

"None of the indicators of actual missile attack registered any sign that ICBMs or SLBMs were headed toward the United States. Within three minutes, it was positively determined that it was a computer malfunction."

Mr. Ross said "no planes of any kind were moved, and none were sent into the air." He added that "all systems returned to normal" after the error was discovered.

Mr. Becher said the computer

that malfunctioned Tuesday was "deliberately left on-line with special equipment applied to it in an effort to determine the cause of the malfunction." He said that "when the second malfunction occurred Friday, we believe we detected the cause, which one Pentagon official described as being technical in nature."

The Soviet news media, unleashing a strong attack against malfunctioning in U.S. missile-warning computers, said today that the NORAD computer system and the Pentagon leadership both suffer from a "nuclear persecution complex."

One Soviet commentary said: "This sort of technical error is fully akin to the militaristic and chauvinistic fever that has been gripping America for more than half a year."

Both malfunctions drew heavy fire from Soviet commentators, although neither incident led to the

preparation of nuclear weapons for launching. The Soviet Union has long insisted it has no intention of attacking the United States, but that the world is threatened by U.S. armed might.

Tass, responding to Tuesday's false alarm, said yesterday that the computer malfunction meant "during several minutes the world was on the brink of a nuclear war. Had the mistake not been checked and the nuclear alarm called off," said the dispatch, "strategic nuclear missiles might have been launched in the direction of the U.S.S.R. several minutes later." It was the first official Soviet reaction to the false alarm.

Experts say it would take about nine minutes for missiles launched by Russian submarines to strike U.S. bomber bases and half an hour

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Russians Said To Add Troops In East Europe

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 8 (NYT) — U.S. intelligence officials have said that while the Soviet Union lived up to a pledge to withdraw some tanks and troops from East Germany, it has begun strengthening its remaining forces in Eastern Europe.

The officials said Friday that the program, when complete, would add 30,000 troops, 1,000 artillery pieces and more than 1,200 tanks and armored personnel carriers to 26 Soviet divisions in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

They asserted that these changes would more than offset the withdrawal, announced last October, of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany.

The Soviet withdrawals, which are reported to be complete, received widespread publicity when they were disclosed by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, in a speech in East Berlin on East Germany's 30th anniversary.

For several months, officials of the Carter administration have worried that the Soviet withdrawals would discourage allies in Western Europe from agreeing to U.S. proposals for building up NATO forces.

Second Thoughts
A special concern in Washington is that NATO countries could have second thoughts about their decision last December to proceed with the deployment of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Political opponents of the missiles in several countries have pointed to the Soviet troop reductions in contending that the new systems are unnecessary.

In an apparent effort to reduce the political impact of the Soviet reductions, the officials cited recent intelligence information that is said to show that the Soviet Union is continuing to improve the combat power and flexibility of its forces in Eastern Europe.

Officials said the information, obtained from several sources, reveals that in the last year Moscow has begun to strengthen at least 10 of its 26 armored and motorized rifle divisions in Eastern Europe by adding additional tanks, artillery pieces and armored personnel carriers to these units.

The officials also said that Soviet military leaders, for the first time, had assigned tanks to reconnaissance units deployed in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Traditionally, Soviet armored divisions in Eastern Europe have been composed of three regiments, each consisting of three tank battalions and one company of armored personnel carriers. According to U.S. officials, Moscow is now adding additional armored personnel carriers and artillery battalions to each of the three regiments within a division.

Officials said that in the process of making these changes, about 1,200 troops were being added to each Soviet division in Eastern Europe, increasing the Soviet presence in the region by almost 30,000 men. They said the total of Soviet troops in East Germany would grow by over 20,000.

Although the increases were cited by officials to cast doubt on the Kremlin's political intentions, some aides also asserted that the changes would significantly enhance the ability of Soviet forces to cope with NATO defenses.

One military specialist said that Soviet military leaders had in recent years expressed concern over the capability of Soviet armored divisions to deal with a new generation of small and highly accurate Western anti-tank weapons, such as the U.S. TOW missile. The specialist said that by adding new armored personnel and artillery pieces to Soviet units, Moscow was acquiring an ability "to penetrate well-prepared anti-air defenses."

The Soviet changes are also said by some experts to reflect a major change under way in Moscow's strategy for fighting a conventional war in Europe. In the past, it was assumed that any Soviet attack on NATO would begin with a massive tank assault against NATO forces deployed in West Germany.

Officials said, however, that the Soviet Union's reorganization of its European-based divisions suggested that in the event of a major conventional conflict, Soviet motorized rifle and artillery units would be sent into action first, to knock out Western anti-tank forces. After this was achieved, Moscow would send in its tanks, to exploit holes created in the NATO defenses.

The main problem is that Senate leaders see no possibility of the treaty being approved in the current anti-Soviet climate. But some senators believe that President Carter might decide to use the ratification of the strategic arms treaty as a campaign issue against Ronald Reagan, who opposes the treaty.

Under this line of speculation, the president might ask for a debate or announce he would call a special session of Congress after the elections to take up the issue.

Mr. Carter has never linked the passage of the treaty to Afghanistan, but left that impression when he asked the Senate leadership not to go ahead with a scheduled debate on the treaty in January following the Soviet troop advance into Afghanistan.

Mr. Muskie, during his trip to Europe last month, said he saw no way of getting the treaty ratified "unless something is done to reassure the American people about Afghanistan, and I can see nothing short of a withdrawal of troops that would do that."

Friday, Mr. Muskie said it was hard to develop an effective strategy on the treaty "given the fluid situation in the Senate" and also "the importance of highlighting our objection to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

"But we have the question under review and in due course hope to develop a strategy," he said.

U.S. Army Cuts Overseas Tours

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI) — Beginning Oct. 1, overseas tours of duty for single U.S. soldiers and married soldiers who travel without their wives will be reduced from the present 24 to 32 months to 18 months.

The Army announced the change on Friday in an effort to boost morale and increase enlistments for overseas duty.

Many servicemen have complained of the costs of maintaining a family overseas on their pay and benefits while the buying power of the dollar has eroded.

Muskie Now Says SALT-2 Is Not Linked To a Soviet Pullout From Afghanistan

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 8 (NYT) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie says the administration is working actively on a strategy for bringing the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT-2) before the Senate regardless of the status of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Asked by reporters to comment on Thursday's speech by his predecessor, Cyrus Vance, calling for Senate action on the treaty this year, Mr. Muskie said Friday that the administration was "committed to the SALT process and we have under active consideration — and do on an almost constant basis — strategies for pursuing that objective."

Soon after taking office, Mr. Muskie said it was out of the question to seek passage of the treaty until the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. Friday, he seemed to adopt Mr. Vance's view that the two issues should not be linked.

"I think the two issues are separable," he said. "As a matter of fact, the fact that we are engaged in this kind of confrontation in Afghanistan, to me elevates the question of arms control as an important security issue."

Mr. Vance, speaking at Harvard University Thursday, said it was necessary to press for ratification of the treaty by the end of the year. He is known to favor a special session of Congress after the November elections to take up the issue.

Mr. Muskie said the administration was considering a number of options, but he refused to state a

preference or to provide a timetable.

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Borg Makes It 5 French Titles

Bjorn Borg cut down Vitas Gerulaitis in three sets yesterday to capture his fifth French International tennis title. He won by 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

The 24-year-old Swede became the first to win the French cup five times, surpassing the record he shared with Henri Cochet. Cochet, 78, was on hand to present the winner's trophy to Borg at the Roland Garros Stadium at Paris's Fort de l'Auteuil.

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Kung Says Church Unfair to 'Loyal' Critics

BERLIN, June 8 (AP) — Theologian Hans Kung, barred by the Vatican from teaching Roman Catholic theology, accused the church yesterday of being unfair to his loyal critics.

Mr. Kung — who was kept in his university job in Tübingen, Germany — said the church's attitude was "un-Christian, un-Biblical, and un-ecumenical." He said he had been called a "heretic" and a "schismatic" for his criticism of the church's stance on celibacy and papal infallibility.

The 51-year-old Swiss teacher said the church tried to make him feel that "brotherhood and love" were the only paths, but that the opposite was true.

Zurich Approves Renovation of Opera House

ZURICH, June 8 (AP) — In a referendum, Zurich voters today approved a multimillion-dollar project to modernize the city's 89-year-old opera house, target of demonstrations by youths a week ago.

City officials announced the vote for the 61-million-franc project (\$35 million) was 53,279 to 45,482 with just more than 40 percent of voters casting ballots. The opera house had been given until next year by voters to undergo substantial renovation or face closure.

Several youth groups had opposed spending funds for what they called "theater for the elite," and demanded the city make available a center for alternative cultural activities. Demonstrations a week ago ended in rioting and looting. Last night several thousand youths held a largely peaceful demonstration.

New Uganda Regime Worries Kenya, Sudan

NAIROBI, June 8 (Reuters) — Kenyan and Sudanese doubts Uganda's month-old military government surfaced at Friday's East African summit meeting. Bona Malwal, a member of the Sudanese parliament, said here today.

At an airport news conference, he said that the main aim of the President Gafar Nimeiri at the meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, had been to secure a deadline for the withdrawal of 12,000 Tanzanian troops from Uganda. He said President Julius Nyerere had said the troops would be withdrawn if the Ugandan government requested it.

"There is the question of what the government of Uganda is. We raised the question of whether this is a military takeover or not. We like to see the situation clarified," Mr. Malwal said. President Gafar Nimeiri had said at the summit, Maj. Gen. N. S. Mulungu was under military rule, even if Mr. Mulungu was not wearing a uniform.

Obote Vows Not to 'Victimize' Amin Back

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 8 (AP) — In his first public appearance since 1971, former President Milton Obote yesterday pledged not to revenge against supporters of the deposed Idi Amin if he wins the elections in September.

"Let no one live in fear because he demonstrated support for me," Mr. Obote told a crowd of more than 10,000. "No one shall be victimized because he supported me or worked for me." In 1971, he was overthrown by Marshal Amin. Mr. Obote went into exile in Tanzania last month he decided to run in the elections.

He reiterated his desire for a broad-based national coalition government. Calling for an end to what he said were Uganda's "greatest evils — black marketeering and corruption — Mr. Obote lashed out at Uganda's two recent presidents, Yusuf Lule and Godfrey Binaisa. He said leadership had turned Marshal Amin's "crude" black market into a sophisticated business.

Sarkis to Begin Talks on a New Government

BEIRUT, June 8 (Reuters) — President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon began negotiations tomorrow on the formation of a government of national unity following the resignation of Premier Selim al-Hoss. The talks take several weeks.

Mr. Hoss, who became premier in 1976 and has led a series of governments, submitted his resignation yesterday, saying he believed it was time for a new government to confront the nation's problems. The effective date of the resignation for Mr. Sarkis to decide.

Informed sources said the president would begin contacts with members of parliament and leaders of Lebanon's major political and military bodies.

Russia Condemns Hua's Nordic Visit

MOSCOW, June 8 (Reuters) — Pravda today condemned the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Sweden, Norway, Denmark as an attempt to disrupt their relations with Moscow.

A commentary headlined "An Improper Mission" said China was drawing the Nordic countries into the orbit of its own "adventurist" policy. Commentator Vitaly Korotkov said Mr. Hua wanted to counter the influence of Warsaw Pact disarmament proposals and exert pressure on Scandinavian countries which maintained normal relations with the United States.

Minutes of Autonomy Negotiations

Begin Charges Egypt With Leak to PLO

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, June 8 (WP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said today he will make a formal protest that Egypt has been routinely passing along to the PLO minutes of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on proposed autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin, in an oblique reference to remarks made by former Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil in London about Egyptian contacts with the PLO, charged that Egypt has regularly passed to the PLO minutes of closed-door meetings on the autonomy scheme.

"We are negotiating with Egypt — never the PLO," Mr. Begin said to Israeli diplomatic correspondents.

Mr. Begin said disclosure of the PLO access to the minutes of autonomy negotiations explained why Egypt had demanded that legislative, judicial and executive powers be handed to the proposed autonomous council for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israel has proposed that the autonomous council have limited administrative powers.

Israel Arrests Student Found With Detonators

JERUSALEM, June 8 (NYT) — A Jewish Yeshiva student was arrested last week in possession of detonators, an Israeli official said today. The young man, about 20, was not identified, but he was said to be a friend of two soldiers who were seized last month and charged with building a cache of explosives on the roof of a religious school in Jerusalem.

There was no indication that the student had any connection with the bombing attacks last week on Palestinian mayors and other Arabs in the West Bank, the official said. Nor did he appear to be part of the rightist Kach movement, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, which has advocated terrorism against Arabs.

The investigation into the bombings, which blew off the legs of Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka and the left foot of Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, is reported to have made little progress, despite intensive efforts ordered by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Laboratory tests and other examinations are understood to have established that all the explosives used in the attack were Israeli-made and Israeli Army issue.

New U.S. Proposals Reported

CAIRO, June 8 (AP) — President Sadat outlined new proposals to restart the peace talks, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The U.S. ambassador, Alfred Atherton, delivered a message to Vice President H. R. Haldeman, the agency said. It was reported that the contents of the message were discussed with Mr. Atherton yesterday with the foreign minister, Kamel Hassan, and one of the top negotiators to the autonomy negotiations, Ambassador James Leary, in a newspaper Al-Ahram report.

Italian Builder Ab

COMO, Italy, June 8 (AP) — Four masked men armed with tools and submachine guns wealthy builder as he left his town near Como yesterday. Meroni, 57, tried to flee but was overpowered and forced to get away, police said.

Clark Says U.S. Should Apologize To Iran for Its Support of Shah

PARIS, June 8 (AP) — Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said today, "I love my country too much not to confess" alleged American crimes in Iran and that the United States should apologize for its actions there.

"We owe the Iranian people a lot," Mr. Clark said during a television interview. "We owe them an apology. We have supported the shah and he has brutalized them and he has caused the deaths of many of them."

Mr. Clark commented after arriving in Paris from Tehran, where he and nine other Americans last week attended a four-day "Crimes of America" conference in defiance of a Carter administration ban on travel to Iran. All 10 face possible prison terms of 10 years and \$50,000 fines.

The former attorney general said a resolution passed by the conference delegates expressed support for the release of the 53 U.S. hostages, even though it did not specifically mention them. He acknowledged, however, that American participation at the meeting had not produced concrete results toward the immediate release of the hostages, who were in their 218th day of captivity today.

"I wasn't expecting any miracles," he told interviewers on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" program. "We went there believing it was impossible to do anything immediately on the hostages."

Mr. Clark said the administration's best chance to win the hostages' release was to "de-escalate the crisis. You've got to let things cool off, you've got to be patient. And you've got to recognize that we're a new society but they come from a different culture. We have to decide whether we want to save lives or manifest our authority."

Mr. Clark, 52, told reporters when he arrived at Orly Airport that he thought the Iranians must have listened to the resolution made by 54 nations "who are their friends" at the conference, which was set up by the Tehran government to condemn the United States for its activities in Iran.

That resolution did not specifically mention the hostages, taken when a group of Iranian militants stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, but it said that all disputes between Iran and the United States should be released "peacefully and as soon as possible."

The Justice Department said yesterday that Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti had asked the Treasury Department to begin a formal investigation of the trip to Iran by the 10 Americans to determine whether they had violated U.S. law.

In other developments:

- Documents three American delegates brought back from the conference were photocopied by U.S. customs agents as part of the investigation of violations of the travel ban.

- The Rev. Paul Washington of Philadelphia, Lennox Hinds, a Rutgers University law professor, and Leonard Weinglass, a Los Angeles attorney, complained about the government confiscation when they returned to the United States on Friday. A customs supervisor said the documents were returned after copies were made.

- The three hostages held at Iran's Foreign Ministry will be released within two days, the Pakistani newspaper Jang reported in a dispatch from Tehran. Iran's official Pars news agency told a Western reporter in Tehran that it did not carry a report on the release of any hostages and was unaware of it.

Jang said the release of Bruce Laingen, the charge d'affaires; Michael Howland, the embassy security chief; and Victor Tanseth, political affairs officer, would be independent of an overall settlement of the hostage issue.

- Sadr Nabavi, a member of the Majlis (parliament), said in Tehran that the hostage issue could come up for debate in as few as 15 days. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has ordered parliament to decide the hostages' fate. The body's provisional chairman, Yadollah Sabahi, said on May 29 that the debate would not take place before the third week in July.

- Norwegian Labor Party leader Rolf Sten confirmed today that Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh will meet with European Socialist leaders this week to discuss the U.S. hostage situation. He said Mr. Ghotbzadeh would meet European Socialist leaders in Oslo Wednesday and then would attend a meeting of the Socialist International later in the week.

Political Solution Said Possible

PLO Aides Play Down Tough Declaration

By Nicholas Gage

BEIRUT (NYT) — When Fatah, the fighting arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization, concluded its 11-day congress in Damascus June 1, it issued a policy declaration calling on Palestinians to settle for nothing less than the destruction of Israel through armed struggle.

But representatives of the PLO now say the declaration was misunderstood, and Fatah would accept a political solution that would provide for an independent Palestinian state on territories recovered from Israel.

Mahmoud Labadi, chief PLO spokesman in Beirut, refused, in an interview Thursday, the initial reports that came out of the conference, which were generally interpreted as signaling a return to a hard-line policy by Fatah, the largest of the eight groups that make up the PLO. He said the reports were the product of a misunderstanding about the course of the deliberations.

Since the last congress was held in 1971, Mr. Labadi said, a political commission was appointed to review Fatah's positions and reported to the 532 delegates Fatah's traditional stand that all of what was once Palestine must be liberated by driving out the Israelis.

At that point, he said, Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, proposed that Fatah rally the resolutions adopted since 1971 by the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament, which provide for a political settlement of the Middle East conflict.

"There was some heated discussion but the congress approved the proposal," Mr. Labadi said. "The preliminary reports from the congress, however, included only the political commission's report, which emphasized the traditional position of Fatah. The complete report, which will be published soon, will reflect that Fatah will consider a solution that establishes an independent Palestinian state."

Mr. Labadi said that the adoption of the resolutions was a turning point in Fatah's policy.

His account of what happened at the congress was supported by several other delegates, but it contrasts sharply with the final report. It called for "armed popular revolution" as the sole means for liberating all of what was once Palestine, and demanded the removal of "the Zionist entity" — Israel — and the establishment of a secular state to which all Palestinian refugees would return.

The contradiction between the initial reports from the congress and the more recent account is seen by analysts in Beirut as an attempt to play to two audiences. The tough declarations appeared to be aimed at the Arab world and Fatah's own fighters, while the more flexible stand that will be incorporated in the final report is aimed at the Europeans, whose support the PLO needs to gain a place in negotiations for a Middle East settlement.

France and other European countries have advanced their own plans for reaching a settlement. President Carter has warned that the United States will block such initiatives with a veto in the United Nations Security Council because they would upset the negotiations between Egypt and Israel for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Fatah congress labeled the United States "the number one enemy of our people" and resolved to intensify political action in Europe, Japan and Canada to curb support for Israel and to win their recognition of the PLO.

Mr. Labadi confirmed that Fatah delegates approved expanding military operations against Israelis at the congress. "They are making our lives impossible and we will do the same for them," he said.

Another delegate to the congress, Ibrahim Ayadi, a Roman Catholic priest originally from Bethlehem who is a member of the Palestinian National Council, said it was generally agreed to concentrate military operations against Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

The attack on Jewish settlers in Hebron a month ago that killed six and wounded 16 "was a deterrent against settlements," he said. "They are afraid now to go to the settlements. We hope this will identify the struggle as a war against occupiers, which every people have a right to wage."

New attacks can be expected within a week, he said, in retaliation for the maiming of two West Bank mayors last Monday by bombs placed in their cars, apparently by Israeli extremists.

'Kamikaze' Attacks Threatened

BEIRUT, June 8 (AP) — A radical Palestinian guerrilla leader threatened in a newspaper interview published today to strike populous Israeli cities and settlements with "kamikaze fliers" unless Israel halts its attacks against Palestinian sites in southern Lebanon.

Jamaica Voters Start Election Registration

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP) — Jamaica's 1.2 million eligible voters began registering yesterday for general elections that Prime Minister Michael Manley has pledged will be held no later than October. About 5,000 signed up. The registration period is to last three to four weeks.

Mr. Manley's People's National Party, which emphasizes Socialist economics and a nonaligned foreign policy, will face the Jamaica Labor Party led by Edward Seaga, an advocate of closer ties with the United States and more emphasis on private enterprise.

Drunken Officer Said to Threaten Bolivian Leader

LA PAZ, June 8 (AP) — A colonel armed with an automatic rifle tried to break into President Lidia Gueiler's bedroom early yesterday but was disarmed by another officer summoned by the president, her aides reported. The rifle was not fired and the president was not injured.

They identified the intruder as Col. Carlos Estrada, commander of the army regiment detailed to guard the presidential residence. He was arrested.

Newspaper reports said Col. Estrada was drunk and banged on the door of Mrs. Gueiler's bedroom suite, demanding that she resign. Sources at the residence reported he "was shouting he would kill her so that Bolivians could live in peace."

The incident came as Bolivia prepared for presidential elections on June 29 amid recurring rumors of plots by rightist military officers to seize power.



Author Henry Miller and his fifth wife, Hoki Tokuda, came to Paris in 1967 to attend opening of a show of his paintings.

Henry Miller Dead at 88, Wrote 'Tropic of Cancer'

(Continued from Page 1)

took banal situations and gave them entirely new perspectives. The work and the artist were not separable.

When a page of "Cancer" was read to a New York grand jury, Mr. Rosset said, "Everybody broke up laughing." The sexuality, he explained, was surrealist.

"They said the book was banned because children might read it. I said if children could read it and understand it, their parents should be congratulated for educating them to have the intellectual ability," Mr. Rosset added.

Mr. Miller was married five times, but was single for the last part of his life. He was survived by three children, a son and daughter, Tony and Valentine, who live in their father's Big Sur, Calif. house, and a daughter, Barbara, of Pasadena, Calif.

Mr. Miller was born in New York City Dec. 26, 1891, the son of a German tailor. The family spoke German at home. "I lived on the streets," he once wrote, "and acquired the typical American gangster spirit."

When his father gave him money to attend Cornell University, Mr. Miller chose instead to elope with a woman he described as "old enough to be my mother." He then went to work as a ranch hand, a placer miner, a mail clerk and a newspaper reporter.

His first book, in 1923, was unpublished, and he was considered a failure as a writer until 1931 when the Paris-based Obelisk Press printed "Tropic of Cancer."

Admirers said that Mr. Miller's

four-letter words were daring wit and convention-smashing defiance. He became a cult hero in New York's Greenwich Village.

But detractors said that Mr. Miller was a four-mouthed exhibitionist who relished the use of obscenity. It was not until 1961 that taboos against "Cancer" were lifted in the United States, and for the first time it was allowed through U.S. Customs.

Despite the uproar it stirred, "Cancer" earned Mr. Miller more than anything else he ever wrote. In 1961 his publisher gave him \$50,000 in advanced royalties.

Literary Creations

Once published, Mr. Miller began to pour out other literary creations, including "Black Spring," the sequel to "Cancer" about his life in Brooklyn, N.Y., during an earlier period.

Mr. Miller once wrote "America ends at the Rocky Mountains, the only good thing about California is the old Spanish influence." But he moved to California, where he spent rest of his life.

He married his fifth wife, Hoki, a Japanese actress and cabaret dancer, at age 75 in September, 1967, but they were divorced a few years later.

Mr. Miller's second wife, Mona, was an off-stage character of "Cancer." His third marriage, to Martha Lepski in 1944, ended in divorce in 1954. Nine days later he married Evie McClure.

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THE FRONT FOR NATIONAL UNITY

"MARCH AGAINST TYRANNY"

Over a thousand Iranians have been officially executed since the revolution on pathetic charges and without the slightest recourse to law. Twice as many have been the victims of lynch mobs, assassinations, official extermination or have simply disappeared. Many thousands of Iran's ethnic minorities have been ruthlessly and mercilessly killed or maimed by the bloodthirsty mullahs' regime. Tens of thousands of political prisoners languish in overcrowded gaols in subhuman conditions and face daily torture, beatings and the terror of an uncertain future. The majority of the population are demoralized and dejected and living under a regime of terror and intimidation, where at the slightest whim of some gangster-type mulla or his sidekick, their very livelihoods are cut off, their properties confiscated, their families, men, women and even children imprisoned, or worse, their husbands or wives, mothers or fathers, shot by gleeful executioners trained in international terrorist camps.

And all the while the world's attention is focused on the fate of a mere fifty American hostages, while the true hostage is the once proud nation of Persia, and the vast majority of its thirty five million peoples living under the threat of the gun. Is it not time that the West became less selfish in its concern for its fifty hostages, and more involved in the fate of a nation doomed to destruction under the wretched and illiterate mullahs of Qom and their mobocracy? Does the West not foresee the seeds of its own destruction in the disintegration of Iran? Has the western world forgotten its moral standards or is the dilemma of oil and the furthering of trade more important than the lives and happiness of millions? For the world must remember that Khomeini's collapse is imminent and the successor regime will take note of all nations' actions towards the usurping mullahs.

The Front for National Unity, as the major civil opposition grouping to the Qom tyranny, is planning to hold a major expression of true nationalist discontent. "The March Against Tyranny" in London—details of which will be made public at the appropriate time. What is certain is that the road to freedom is being cleared by the opposing majority, and the restoration of legitimate government in Tehran in sight. Every Iranian patriot has a role and a duty, each in his small way. Together we will destroy the tyranny that has passed in the last sixteen months, and will eradicate from history this dreadful stain from our culture and heritage.

PAYANDEH BAAD IRAN

JAVID SHAH

Allies Questioning U.S. Lead in NATO

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, June 8 (NYT) — The United States military leadership in NATO is being questioned by the other NATO members, who are concerned about the direction of military and political policy, and the prospect that the United States will lead the alliance into a costly and unnecessary war in the Middle East.

The United States is the only member of the alliance who has a large, modern, and powerful military. It is also the only member who has a large, modern, and powerful economy. This gives the United States a unique position in the alliance, but it also gives it a unique responsibility. The United States must lead the alliance, but it must also be prepared to listen to the concerns of its allies.

Group Asks Aid for Africa

UNITED STATES, June 8 — The United Nations World Food Council has issued an appeal for emergency food aid for Africa. The appeal is for 1 million tons of food, valued at \$1 billion. The United Nations is asking for help from all countries, but it is especially asking for help from the United States.

Iran's Kurdish Insurgents Gear Up for Guerrilla War

IRAN, June 8 — Kurdish insurgents in Iran are preparing for a guerrilla war against the Iranian government. The insurgents are based in the mountainous regions of Iran, and they are receiving training and weapons from the Soviet Union. The Iranian government is trying to suppress the insurgency, but it is having difficulty. The insurgents are determined to fight, and they are preparing for a long war.

To many in Western Europe the seizure of the hostages in Tehran was a military crisis that should have been met immediately by determined action.

A West German official commented: "If you had proclaimed a state of war or tried to throw the Iranians out of the United Nations, we would have understood, applauded and cooperated. Instead you waited nearly six months before appealing to your friends for economic sanctions."

Among military professionals criticism of the unsuccessful attempt to free the hostages in April is muted. No one has full information on the operation although most are experienced enough to assess the prospects for success or failure in realistic language.

"I can only sit in the gallery," a British official said, "as though you did it too late and with too little. Of course there may have been political considerations. But my experience has been that you never lose a battle by being too strong."

There is a feeling of dismay over the malfunctioning of three of the eight helicopters used in the operation, a feeling that since helicopters are known to be delicate and vulnerable, more should have been provided.

U.S. inadequacies. With regard to the protection of Western Europe, considerable concern is evident among soldiers and airmen over the trickle of modern weapons reaching the U.S. Air Force and Army formations there. Frequent joint exercises provide an opportunity for the allies to learn the inadequacies of the U.S. forces. Nor are they encouraged by the shortage of transport planes required to move reinforcements in a crisis.

Uncertainty about U.S. military policy is exacerbated by memories of the cancellation of plans for the neutron bomb, and earlier of the B-1 bomber. Two Socialist governments, in Britain and in West Germany, had taken the political risk of accepting the neutron bomb, only to see it canceled.

Furthermore, there is a tendency, especially evident in West Germany, to criticize the low standards of education among the American volunteers coming to Western Europe and to question the training procedures of the U.S. Army and Air Force.

None of this criticism is directed at the officer corps. The West Europeans concede that its standards are high and that it includes more officers with recent combat experience than any other.

There is some belief that the United States, with a resurgence of popular support, is beginning to emerge from the military doldrums of the last 10 years. The professionalists know, however, that there is a serious lag between the announcement of budget figures and their translation into planes, ships, tanks and guns.

Army Unrest Reported. There are increasing reports, difficult to confirm, of unrest in the army and refusals to do battle against the Kurds. The reluctance of the army has caused friction between it and the more enthusiastic Pasdaran, it was learned.

Recently, Kurdish Democratic Party officials in Mahabad said the guerrillas ambushed an army unit on a curve on a mountain road outside of Saqqez and they claimed the 500-man unit surrendered their arms and 9 of their 14 tanks. They said the other five tanks were destroyed. The army version of the incident was that two soldiers were killed and five wounded.



Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is carried by schoolboys past a statue of St. Francis Xavier during a weekend visit to the Roman Catholic mission at Kutuma, 60 miles from Salisbury, where he was born and educated.

Mugabe Vows Stiff Action to Curb Dissident Guerrillas in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY, June 8 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has pledged a major purge by the security forces of dissident guerrillas still roaming the Zimbabwe countryside.

"We have given them enough time to go to the assembly points and my government will soon move against these people," Mr. Mugabe said yesterday during a visit to his home village of Kutuma, west of Salisbury.

"We are tired of them," Mr. Mugabe said. "The security forces will take the sternest action against any armed dissidents."

Mr. Mugabe flew to the village by helicopter under heavy guard. He said he had been told there were armed dissidents in the area and added, "These people are terrorists; not as we were called when fighting for our country, but common rascals who are going about beating and threatening people."

There are thousands of former guerrillas in assembly points around Zimbabwe and an unknown number of dissidents at large who did not lay down their arms at the end of the seven-year bush war early this year.

3 Nations Oppose EEC Membership Delay

From Agency Dispatches

COPENHAGEN, June 8 — Denmark and Portugal have joined Spain in opposing French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's call for a delay in admitting the Portuguese and Spaniards to the European Economic Community.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said yesterday that Denmark, which itself joined the EEC only seven years ago, would oppose any attempt to delay.

"It is the clear attitude of the Danish government that the EEC should be enlarged with Greece, Spain and Portugal," he said. "Denmark always emphasized that the community must not take the form of a closed club of rich nations."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in his speech on Thursday, named no countries. His spokesman said he was talking about Spain and Portugal, not Greece.

Mr. Olesen said that Greece was expected to join next year and the two Iberian countries by 1983. The Danish foreign minister said he was fully aware of the practical difficulties involved, particularly in wine and olive products, where French farmers would face increased competition from Spain and Portugal.

In Lisbon, the government expressed dismay yesterday. A Foreign Ministry statement issued after

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Stormy OPEC Session Expected in Algiers

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON, June 8 (NYT) — By all the rules of supply and demand, the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Algiers tomorrow should be smooth sailing.

With nearly a million barrels of excess oil searching for buyers, with recession dampening Western demand and with 5 billion barrels stored in Western reservoirs and tankers, it should follow that the price would stabilize or even drop below the record sums of \$35 or \$38 a barrel some producers are charging.

Yet experts such as Walter Levy, an international oil consultant, refuse to make predictions. "It is such a confused situation, a messy situation, that neither logic nor economic reasoning are important factors," he said.

Tomorrow's meeting promises to be the most difficult in OPEC's turbulent history. Some oil exporters will lose, others will win and Western oil consumers will almost certainly end up paying more.

The principal difficulty is finding a base price on which all 13 members can agree. The longstanding accord fell apart in December at Caracas, and in the free-for-all that followed, every OPEC member set prices arbitrarily.

Surcharges had been based on quality, from light to heavy crude. But after Caracas, surcharges became a way of inflating the price. Libya added \$3 a barrel to pay for oil exploration. Kuwait added an extra \$5.50 on sales beyond a limit it established. Iran added \$2 on every barrel to be delivered to refineries.

The discrepancies grew until Saudi Arabia, OPEC's most moderate member, was getting \$28 a barrel while militant Algeria — adding premiums and surcharges — asked \$38.

As the chaos worsened, other quarts were added. Some exporting countries abolished the three-month grace period for payments, forcing buyers to borrow millions of dollars at high interest rates or to pay daily interest to the OPEC seller after taking delivery.

In the first quarter of 1980, ex-

porters played leapfrog, outbidding one another in raising prices. Signed contracts were cancelled. Prices were increased retroactively without consulting the buyer. It was take it or leave it.

"With a few exceptions, contracts with OPEC are worthless," said an American oil executive who buys oil from several Middle East producers.

Indexing System

The big fight in Algiers will be between moderates led by Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, and maximalists, notably Iran, Libya and Algeria. In the middle is a group led by Kuwait that swings to the winning side. Over the past 18 months, the swing-vote has gone against the Saudis.

Basically, the Saudis favor a unified price close to their present \$28 charge. The maximalists want to keep their much higher prices, persuading the Saudis to support them by cutting their 9.5-million-barrel daily production by 1 million barrels to bring supply down closer to demand. Between these two positions, there is not much room for horse-trading.

The oil exporters want an indexing system that would link oil prices to inflation in prices of industrial goods they buy from the West. But the diffuse interests inside OPEC and the diversity of their suppliers make this unlikely.

Saudi Arabia's interests include its relationship with its Western allies and protectors who ultimately must pay the higher prices, and its prestige in the cartel, severely bruised in the past 18 months.

SANTO TOWN, New Hebrides, June 8 (AP) — Despite objections from his British counterpart, the French resident commissioner in the New Hebrides, Jean-Jacques Robert, plans to fly there tomorrow to seek a solution to the bow-and-arrow rebellion of a local island chief.

The rebellion, which led to the evacuation of 1,500 persons, including about 100 British and Commonwealth citizens, has had no apparent effect on the second largest town in the New Hebrides.

But it has pitted the British and French administrations against each other and led to emergency meetings in Paris and London. Britain and France have jointly ruled the New Hebrides for 74 years and have agreed to independence for the islands July 30.

Jimmy Stevens, leader of 500 villagers who 11 days ago declared an independent republic called Vemarana, wants to return the land to its traditional tribal owners. He claims the British-leaning government at Vila wants to nationalize the land.

Chief Minister Walter Lini has demanded the surrender of hostages, firearms and dynamite as a precondition to negotiations. Mr. Stevens issued a set of counterdemands Friday, among them that Mr. Lini come to Espiritu Santo with French Minister for Overseas Territories Paul Djoud and British Minister of State Peter Blaker.

Mr. Stevens said in a letter to the French Friday that because the British had left the island he would only talk to the French representative. Mr. Lini has demanded Britain and France use force against Mr. Stevens.

Despite the rhetoric, the meetings in Paris and debate in the British Parliament, the situation in the island town shows no signs that anything out of the ordinary has happened. There is no evidence of guns, tension or serious disruption in the tranquil port.

What appeared unusual was that the police forces, one British and one French, were not apparent. The British Melanesian police pulled out a week ago after Mr. Stevens' men, armed with bows and arrows, captured their compound, broke windows and captured 12 policemen. The French Melanesian police, under orders, stayed in their barracks. The town of 5,000 is being patrolled by Mr. Stevens' police force, armed with clubs.

The French planters and colonists on Espiritu Santo are outraged that the British resident commissioner ordered all British subjects to

Unmoved by Saudi arguments, the maximalists contend that the West can afford to pay more. Regarding higher oil prices as part of a global redistribution of wealth, they insist they will live increases as long as there are takers.

"Whether there is an agreement or not will depend on the Saudis' willingness to raise their prices," said Robert Mahro, an Oxford University economist. "But the price leadership of Saudi Arabia within OPEC can only stick if there is a slack market. Right now, this appears to be the case but all OPEC members will have to see it this way. I find it very difficult to believe that they will reach such a unanimous agreement."

Saudi "Carrot"

The Saudis argue that world demand has lessened and that unless prices are unified, they will collapse by summer. The "carrot" they offer the hard-liners is an increase in Saudi prices in return for establishing that as the base price for all.

The Saudi "stick" is their threat to keep production at 9.5 million barrels a day until supply clearly overwhelms demand (as they believe it will) and prices fall back to the Saudi-set level.

The Saudis are handicapped by charges that they are agents of the West doing its bidding against the Third World partners in the cartel. The Arabs see them as siding with the United States, the principal ally of their enemy, Israel.

Suspicion of Saudi motives is enhanced by the knowledge that the Saudis do not need the revenue generated by their present production level. They could easily pay for

leave after Mr. Stevens' men came into town.

The French claim the British evacuation caused Melanesians to quit their jobs in fear and flee to their home villages on other islands, which could not accommodate them. They also are annoyed that Barclay's, the British bank, transferred all its deposits to the Banque de l'Indochine, leaving some depositors without cash.

Rebel headquarters is a dilapidated shack, painted in blue-and-green — the colors of the Vemarana Federation — on the outskirts of town. The rebels there, who number about 20, are dressed mostly in shorts, rubber sandals and T-shirts. None appears to have weapons, not even bows and arrows.

British Advisers Sent

LONDON, June 8 (Reuters) — Britain has sent three more military advisers to the New Hebrides to assess the situation following the Espiritu Santo rebellion, the Foreign Office said today.

But a spokesman said the move was not in response to a plea for military assistance sent to Britain and France yesterday by the New Hebrides government. "It was a follow-up to the sending of two advisers earlier and does not imply that there has been a change in the situation," the spokesman said.

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Development of this fair has shown its increasing significance each year for European importers: In 1979 a total of 604 direct exhibitors and organizations from 54 countries took part; a further 500 firms were additionally represented. More than

their economic development with output cut to 8.5 million barrels a day.

In light of the uncertainty about what the oil market will do, governments, multinational oil companies and independent buyers are rushing to grab any oil they find. They are keeping the pressure on demand even though supply is plentiful, and the United States is again considering building up its Strategic Oil Reserve, a step that could radically alter the demand-supply balance.

The feeling among experts is that even if an agreement is reached, it will soon be abandoned for more leap-frogging. As a bemoaned oil executive asked, "Are they bound to any price for more than a fleeting moment?"

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Reagan Camp Girds for Battle With Carter

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP) — The ease with which Ronald Reagan rolled through the Republican primaries has left the former California governor optimistic about his prospects for winning the presidency next fall but essentially untested for what his lieutenants expect to be a bitter campaign.

The central test, both Republican and Democratic strategists agree, is whether Mr. Reagan can make the election a referendum on President Carter's performance, or whether his own capacity for presidential leadership will become the main issue.

Mr. Reagan has already begun efforts to unify his party, to dispel any lingering image of rightist extremism, to keep cordial relations with reporters and to lay the groundwork for an assault on the traditional Democratic bastions in the Northeast and Midwest.

Even Democrats concede that in winning all but five Republican primaries, and in finishing unopposed,

Russians Deny Activist Detained

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP) — Soviet authorities have denied any involvement in the reported disappearance of unofficial trade union activist Vladimir Borisov, his wife said yesterday.

Irina Kaplun told Western correspondents that after repeated inquiries, she had received denials from the KGB security police headquarters here as well as from militia officials in Moscow and Leningrad. She said the authorities insisted that Mr. Borisov, 36, was not in their custody and that their men had nothing to do with his reported abduction after he was pulled from his car on a Moscow street on Tuesday. Two years ago, he helped found the underground Free International Union of Workers, formed as a counterpoint to the regular state-controlled trade unions.

Reagan advisers concede that the sharp spotlight of public scrutiny has not yet focused on Mr. Reagan, on his controversial statements or rhetorical gaffes — or on Democratic charges that he will be "trigger-happy" on foreign policy, is too old at 69 to handle the burdens of the presidency and is insensitive to the economic needs of the poor, minorities and blue-collar workers.

Candidate Considered Untested For an Expected Bitter Campaign

Mr. Reagan proved himself a formidable television campaigner and demonstrated his capacity to attract crossover votes from blue-collar Democrats and independents. Mr. Carter's strategists figure the odds of reelection at only 50-50 today.

Moreover, while the president must still contend with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Mr. Reagan is flexing out his campaign's high command, can see opinion polls in key states edging him ahead of Mr. Carter and now stands to reap a financial advantage in the fall from independent pro-Reagan fund-raising movements that will sidestep the federal limits on contributions to his campaign.

Solid Base

The Reagan camp's strategy is to build on its candidate's solid base of support in California and the West, to contest Texas, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and other southern fringe states; to concentrate on such pivotal northern states as Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, where some polls show Mr. Reagan now ahead of Mr. Carter and independent candidate Rep. John Anderson; and to press hard in others, like New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania, where he is behind but close.

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Reagan lieutenants acknowledge

Shopkeeper-Soldier

NEWTOWN BUTLER, Northern Ireland, June 8 (AP) — A village shopkeeper who was a part-time member of the mostly Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment was shot dead in his store yesterday as his 11-year-old son watched, police said.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army later claimed responsibility for the killing and said the man had been singled out because of his involvement with British security forces, police said. They identified the victim as Richard Latimer, 30, and said he was a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment's 4th Battalion in County Fermanagh.

the system of parity price supports for farm crops; at another point, he contended incorrectly that Vietnam veterans were ineligible for benefits from the G.I. Bill.

The Reagan high command has also had to resolve intraparty feuds in states like Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Missouri, where zealous local Reagan supporters have had to be restrained from purging Republican regulars.

Moderate voters, especially in such large swing states as Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York, are an important target for the Reagan strategists, because their man fared relatively poorly among them in some of the principal primaries that he lost to Mr. Bush.

"Reagan has always had trouble with the suburban, higher income, better educated Republicans who regard some of his statements as not sophisticated enough," observed John Sears, former national campaign manager for Mr. Reagan. "This suggests a fair segment of the Republican voters have a problem with the Reagan candidacy and could go to Anderson in the fall."

But the Reagan camp feels that Rep. Anderson will draw far more heavily from Mr. Carter, attracting mainly the disaffected Democratic liberals and independents who voted for Sen. Kennedy, thus helping tip the balance to Mr. Reagan in key states like New York, Ohio, Illinois and possibly Pennsylvania.

Moreover, Reagan aides feel that, although he encounters strong resistance from blacks and Hispanic-Americans, he tapped a large block of potential supporters in the primaries by winning a strong crossover vote from blue-collar workers in places like Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Bridgeport.

"The ethnic blue-collar workers like his views on abortion, strong national defense, tough law and order," observed Robert Hughes, Republican chairman in the Cleveland area. "He represents them on many social issues, but I think they're leery of him on economic issues."

Alert to such weakness, top Reagan strategists have ordered their issues team to devise a package of urban proposals, especially some programs to deal fairly quickly with rising unemployment and the economic downturn.

Politician Quits Suarez's Party

TORREMOLINOS, Spain, June 8 (AP) — Jose Garcia Perez, a member of the lower house of the Cortes (parliament), said yesterday he was leaving the Union of the Democratic Center Party of Premier Adolfo Suarez because it has taken a sharp turn to the right.

A representative for Malaga province, Mr. Garcia Perez said he would join the so-called mixed group of 12 parliamentarians from small parties. His move leaves UCD with 165 seats in the 350-member lower house, 11 short of a majority.

He said he was quitting the party because, at least in Malaga, it "has taken a complete turn to the right" and has shown no capability for generating new leaders.

ETA Guerrillas Face Growing Backlash As Basques Reject Extortion Violence

By James M. Markham

MADRID, June 8 (NYT) — In the Basque region of northern Spain there are signs of a popular backlash against the violence of the separatist organization ETA, which has benefited from the acquiescence

or tacit support of many Basques. At the same time, the police have become more vigorous in their struggle against ETA, which has lost 38 persons this year.

The most dramatic rejection of ETA came at the end of last month, when Juan Alcoriza, a San Sebastian industrialist, published an open letter to the organization refusing its demand for a "revolutionary tax" of \$150,000.

"I am not a hero and I do not want to be one," he said in his letter, which was published in all Basque newspapers except the one that serves as an unofficial ETA organ. "ETA: I will continue to live the way I live now. So you will not have to come looking for me, as you say in your letter. It will be easy to find me."

Son Living in Exile

Mr. Alcoriza's stand was the more remarkable since one of his sons is a former ETA member now living in exile in Mexico and a grandchild is the widow of an ETA militant who was killed five years ago in a gun battle with the police. "I would say," the Basque industrialist observed in his letter, "that the gravest problem facing the Basque people is the behavior of ETA. If you take my life, my God pardon you."

For years, ETA — the initials stand for the Basque words for Basque Homeland and Liberty — has extorted its "revolutionary taxes" from businessmen and industrialists, causing scores to flee to Madrid or abroad. Many others have paid up, crossing to St. Jean-de-Luz or Bayonne in southern France for shadowy encounters with ETA bagmen. Beginning last month, ETA extended its demands to doctors,



BOLT FROM THE BLUE — In Falmouth, Maine, Edwin Robinson smiles at a news account telling of his having been struck by lightning last week. In 1971, Robinson was struck by lightning while driving to work in a car; the truck rolled over, and Robinson was left sightless and with his hearing impaired. But after the lightning bolt he found he could see again and could hear without a hearing aid.

Candidates Offer 'No Choice'

European Press Criticizes U.S. Presidential Contest

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 8 (NYT) — The Spectator, a conservative British weekly, carries in its current issue a long editorial assessing the prospect of a presidential race between President Carter and Ronald Reagan.

"What a choice," says the headline over the piece — and that summed up the mood in Western Europe as the long primary season came to an end last week. With some exceptions, Europeans consider the nominating process insanely complex, and they view the apparent victors as political pygmies unfit to lead the Western alliance.

"By no stretch of anybody's intelligent and informed imagination," the Spectator said, "can the choice of the American electoral system have ended up offering the American electorate as regarded as inspired, generous, broad or satisfactory."

Skepticism not only surrounds President Carter; it envelops Gov. Reagan just as comprehensively. In a lengthy dispatch from Washington, the Daily Express correspondent, Ross Mark, began with the comment that 222,800,000 Americans would "have to wait until 1984 for some real leadership."

The view cuts across national, ideological and class lines. The head of one of France's largest corporations said of the United States, "You lack a man." Francesco Lizzo, an assistant at Naples University, commented: "There are no alternatives; they are both shallow persons."

And Claude Monnier, a prominent Swiss journalist who writes commentary for the Journal de Geneve, remarked, "Many Europeans ask with stupefaction how the biggest and richest power in the world is reduced to nominating for the country's highest position two such weak personalities."

Interest in the American elections is limited in some countries, such as Spain. But in the Big Three of Western Europe — Britain, France and West Germany — Americans are bombarded with questions, particularly about Mr. Reagan, who is not well known.

Peter Jenkins of The Guardian in London said last week that, "although it is foolish to predict that Reagan will be the next president of the United States, it is plainly possible, and more possible than most European opinion seems to think."

A Reagan victory, Mr. Jenkins asserted, might not change American policy very much: "His record in California suggests that his conservative reputation had more to do with what he went on saying than what he was actually able to do."

Canard Enchaîné, the French satirical weekly, carried a cartoon last week explaining how to tell the difference between the two probable major party nominees. It showed a cur-away drawing of beads. Mr. Reagan's was empty. Mr. Carter's contained a peanut.

La Stampa of Turin, one of Italy's most prestigious newspapers, appears to be attempting to prepare that country's establishment for a Reagan victory. It said last week that Mr. Carter is "so weak and contradictory" as to make the search for an alternative mandatory, and added that the former California governor has an "undeserved reputation for being a hawk."

Mr. Reagan, La Stampa commented, has recruited "the best economists in the country, the most prestigious politicians and diplomats, as well as intellectuals who have been looking to the left but have become disillusioned."

Deep Opposition
But in West Germany, opposition to Mr. Reagan runs deep. Although Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has privately made many contemptuous remarks about the president, he and most politicians in Bonn seem, as one analyst put it, "to prefer the devil they know to the one they don't." And so, apparently, does the average West German.

"Carter hasn't been a very good president," said Christel Kucharz, a 30-year-old secretary, "but I believe that there is greater danger that Reagan could bring the world to the brink of war."

That is the kernel of the opposition to Ronald Reagan — the fear that he is a war-monger. In addition, many Europeans wonder, as an English minister asked last week, whether the Californian even knows who the members of the Common Market are.

Much of the anti-Carter mood in Europe arises from the feeling that the president has manipulated American foreign policy for his own political ends. According to Die Zeit, an influential West German weekly, "Even in the primaries, Jimmy Carter has demonstrated a dangerous leaning toward election-oriented opportunism, in the handling of the hostage question as well as the reaction to Afghanistan."

Law-and-Order Bill Protested in France

By Marcus Eliason

PARIS, June 8 (AP) — A government project to satisfy a public craving for law and order by toughening the penal code has provoked widespread disapproval among French jurists, politicians and civil libertarians.

The bill would deny suspended jail terms and parole to some repeat offenders and fix mandatory minimum sentences.

Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist party, the largest single component of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's ruling coalition, has said he will not vote for the bill. Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament and close to the president, has expressed reservations about the project.

Critics claim the project, entitled *Securite et Liberté*, will weight the scales of justice against the defendant.

U.S. Influence

Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, who wrote the bill, says he was partly influenced by what he learned on a recent U.S. visit.

The United States, he says, has tested "the most generous ideas on social rehabilitation" and has failed. "The recidivism rate is enormous. . . . Today the United States is reversing its thinking back to the tough line — fixed penalties, not a day less."

Mr. Peyrefitte claims his bill contains liberty and security in equal measure, although he says he was chiefly motivated by the public's demand for tougher measures against violent crime.

Levels Off

"Justice is not doing its job if it does not do what its citizens expect of it," Mr. Peyrefitte says. He points to opinion polls showing that most Frenchmen find justice too slow and jail sentences too lenient on violent crime, which rose 11.5 percent in the 1970s.

The influential newspaper *Le Monde*, taking his ministry's own figures, showed the increase has been dropping in some categories. It argued the law should follow facts, not public opinion.

Jacques Leaute, director of the Paris Criminological Institute, also stressed that violent crime had leveled off since 1977 and that public outcry did not justify repressive measures.

"This is a grave plot against liberty in our country," said lawyer Olivier Bernheim, while the National Federation of Young Advocates scorned the title *Securite et Liberté* as "95 percent security and 5 percent liberty."

Obituaries

Marian Spychalski, 73, Ex-President of Poland

WARSAW, June 8 (AP) — Marian Spychalski, 73, who served as president of Poland's Communist government for two years, died yesterday here, it was announced.

Mr. Spychalski was a political ally of former Communist Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka and was elected president in 1968. Both men were removed from their posts following food-price riots in northern Poland in December, 1970.

Mr. Spychalski was made a marshal of the Polish Army in 1963, when he was serving as defense minister.

An architect before World War II, he joined the Communist movement during the war.

Heinrich Muller

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 8 (AP) — Heinrich Matthias Franz Muller, 58, a former Nazi major who lived in eight countries after World War II, dropped dead of a heart attack in a Paraguayan bar, the newspaper ABC Color reported yesterday.

It said Muller, who came to Paraguay in 1973, collapsed Thursday while drinking in the San Carlos Bar in the town of Asuncion, 20 miles from Asuncion.

ABC Color said Muller had been active in a group called the IFA, which gave financial and moral support to fellow Nazi exiles, and it was unknown if he was accused by any groups of being a war criminal.

According to the newspaper, Muller had lived in Morocco, Egypt, France, Argentina, Mexico, Belgium and Brazil, and came to Paraguay when the Brazilian government was seeking war criminals.

That is the kernel of the opposition to Ronald Reagan — the fear that he is a war-monger. In addition, many Europeans wonder, as an English minister asked last week, whether the Californian even knows who the members of the Common Market are.

Much of the anti-Carter mood in Europe arises from the feeling that the president has manipulated American foreign policy for his own political ends. According to Die Zeit, an influential West German weekly, "Even in the primaries, Jimmy Carter has demonstrated a dangerous leaning toward election-oriented opportunism, in the handling of the hostage question as well as the reaction to Afghanistan."

As information minister during the emergency that ended with Mrs. Gandhi's 1977 election defeat, Mr. Shukla was responsible for strict press censorship and was later criticized by party colleagues.

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To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section).

Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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SENIOR FINANCIAL POSITIONS	Attractive & competitive	Alco National Oil Co.	I.L.E.	Grad. with 5 yrs or more specialized finance exp.; adv. acctg. exp.; all ind. exp., Eng., & Arabic.	Alco National Oil Co., P.O. Box 898, Alcoa, U.A.E.	LIT. 29-3-80
NATIONAL FIELD ENGINEERING MANAGER	Attractive	German subsidiary of U.S. Computer Co.	West Germany	Several yrs. exp.: high degree of sales awareness; proven ability as a manager; Eng., Exp.	Postfach 66, D-6148 Bessheim 1.	LIT. 29-3-80
GENERAL BEVOHLMACHTIGTER		Int. Mineral Oil Co.	West Deutschland	Personlichkeit, 40-50, die das Marketing des Öls in Deutschland beherrscht.	Postfach 32, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, Tel.: 051/494185/66, W. Deutschland.	LIT. 31-3-80
PRODUCTION DIRECTOR (DESIGNATE)	to c. \$25,000	British Co. (Printing Inds.)	Assumed U.K.	35-42; 10 yrs. + in a British production plant; exp. in all phases of the printing process; exp. in all phases of the printing process; exp. in all phases of the printing process.	Geo Ricca, Graduate Appointments Ltd., 7 Princes St., London W1A 7PB, Tel.: 01-628 7282.	Frankfurt AM Zeit. 31-3-80
SENIOR COAL GEOLOGISTS	Negotiable to \$425,000	CMA Exploration Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Exp. or dipl. in geology; min. 3 yrs. exp. in coal geology; incl. knowl. of both open cut & underground mining oper.	David Payne, Personnel Officer, The New Zinc Corp. Ltd., 6 St. James's Sq., London SW1T 4LD.	Sunday Times 1-4-80
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER Saudi Arabia	\$14-17,000 tax free	Chemical manufacturing & trading Co.	Romania	Qual. accountants with some 5 yrs. indus. acctg. exp.; incl. managing a team.	G.E. Howard, ref. SA-1012-13, NSL, 17 Stratton St., London W1A 6BB, Tel.: 01-493 3551.	Sunday Times 1-4-80
SALES MANAGER Chemicals		Saudi Arabian Chemicals Co.	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Exp. or equiv. in chemistry; with some 5 yrs. success. Exp. of selling; sales mgmt. exp.	G.E. Howard, ref. SA-1012-16, NSL, 17 Stratton St., London W1A 6BB, Tel.: 01-493 3551.	Sunday Times 1-4-80
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South Korea Is Said to Hunt Dissidents

By William Chapin

SEOUL, June 8 (UPI) — More than 100 South Korean dissidents are being hunted by the government since they were arrested in Seoul last week, according to a source who said that 400 more are in hiding, and that the government is trying to find them.

The source said that the dissidents are being hunted because they are "anti-government" and "anti-national." He said that the government is trying to find them because they are "anti-government" and "anti-national."

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Unfound Disease Kills 55 Afflicted in U.S.

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) — More than 50 cases of a recently discovered disease, whose cause and symptom pattern are still unknown, have occurred in 13 different states, according to the national Center for Disease Control.

The disease, known as toxic-shock syndrome, has been tentatively identified only in the last several months. It is characterized by high fever, skin rash, drop in blood pressure and shock. The disease is believed to develop over a period of two days or more.

In one case reported, 52 were in the hospital. Dr. William Foote, director of the Atlanta-based disease center, said that the disease is "a new and serious disease." He said that the disease is "a new and serious disease."

They Demonstrate Against Atomic Arms

BERG, Netherlands. (Reuters) — About 10,000 demonstrators lay down on the outside NATO's most important base in the Netherlands today to illustrate the casualties of a nuclear attack.

The demonstration was peaceful. Demonstrators told the crowd that nuclear weapons are "a threat to peace."



West German Interior Minister Gerhard Baum, center, with his wife and son, takes part in a bicycle rally in Cologne Sunday. Rally was designed to reduce the amount of Sunday auto traffic.

German Ministers Pedal, But 'Car-Free Sunday' Flops

FRANKFURT, June 8 (AP) —

An appeal that West German motorists leave their cars at home today turned out to be a flop, police reported.

There were more bicycles on the roads than usual, police said, but despite a national endorsement by Interior Minister Gerhard Baum, auto traffic continued as usual on what was to have been "Car-Free Sunday."

The original idea for a voluntary automobile renunciation

came from environmental groups, but was met with skepticism from the conservative state of Bavaria, the Economics Ministry and automobile clubs.

Mr. Baum used a bicycle in his hometown of Cologne. Another prominent cyclist was Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democrats of which Mr. Baum is also a member.

Witnesses said that Mr. Genscher used his bicycle to get from his suburban home in Bonn's exclusive Venusborg district to an interview appointment three miles away and back.

Police said that cyclists in Munich, despite Bavarian opposition, stopped traffic on busy Stachus Square and argued with motorists.

The flow of automobile traffic from the big towns into the countryside was as strong as ever, police reported from Hamburg, Munich and West Berlin.

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Ailing Premier May Not Attend Venice Talks

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, June 8 (LAT) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira, hospitalized with a heart ailment, turned over to the ruling party's vice president yesterday the management of the campaign for crucial parliamentary elections on June 22.

The move eliminated all possibility that Mr. Ohira might recover in time to campaign for Liberal Democratic Party candidates running for seats in both houses of the Diet, Japan's parliament.

It also raised doubts whether the 70-year-old premier would be able to attend the seven-nation summit meeting in Venice on June 22 and 23.

Should he be unable to go to Venice, Mr. Ohira would be forced to step down, regardless of the results of the elections, political analysts said.

Mr. Ohira asked Eichi Nishimura to take over management of the campaign when the party vice president visited the premier in a hospital here.

Mr. Ohira was hospitalized on May 31 with what was described as fatigue, but doctors announced last Monday that he was suffering from angina pectoris and would have to stay in the hospital for at least a week for further checkups. The doctors, who are to announce the results of their findings tomorrow, now say that Mr. Ohira will remain in the hospital at least until June 16.

Yoshio Sakurachi, secretary-general of the party, said that a decision on whether Mr. Ohira would attend the Venice summit would be postponed until June 17, when the last regular Cabinet meeting is to be held before Mr. Ohira's scheduled departure for Venice.

Mr. Ohira himself will decide whether he goes, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi said.

Should he decide to stay home,

Mr. Ohira would be forced to step down, regardless of the results of the elections, political analysts said.

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Halting South Korea's Slide

The news from South Korea is appalling, and its ugly essence is caught in a photograph of a soldier's boot smashing the face of a young dissident in the rebellious city of Kwangju. Having snuffed out the Kwangju uprising, South Korea's generals are now engaged in a frontal assault on what remains of the democratic opposition. With speed and stealth, a shadow military regime has taken power, and it will draft a new constitution presumably tailored to the wishes of Lt. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, the emerging claimant to the throne of brass filled by the late President Park Chung Hee.

Hand-wringing aside, can Washington do anything to halt South Korea's slide back to military dictatorship? The junta that governs in Seoul evidently calculates that Americans are too preoccupied with their own elections to trouble at the extinction of South Korea's democratic hopes. Their cold-eyed assumption appears to be that the United States is too anxious about regional security to risk a cutback in military aid, including some of the 39,000 U.S. troops stationed there. And they no doubt think Americans are too protective of their investments in a booming South Korean economy to apply economic sanctions, especially through the Export-Import Bank.

By chance, the chairman of the bank visited Seoul last week in the wake of Kwangju, the jailings of opposition leaders and the reimposition of full martial law. South Korea is the Ex-Im Bank's leading customer, having borrowed about \$3.1 billion, and is now seeking \$630 million more for 14 projects, including a nuclear power plant. These loans, to be sure, benefit American companies; Washington is understandably reluctant to employ a blunt sword that is also double-edged.

But the United States, too, ought to be cool-headed in its calculations. Martial law and a renewed military dictatorship provide no guarantee of stability in a country that has been economically transformed by an American-aided boom. That fact should be evident to other senior officers, if not to Chun. South Korea's opposition would be every bit as pro-American as the military regime, and its demands for reform are hardly radical. That could change if promises of constitutional reform are further dishonored and key opposition leaders, like Kim Dae Jung, are packed off to prison. The risks of an anti-American backlash are the greater because South Korea's censored press has deliberately encouraged the belief that Washington condones repression and is worried chiefly about a nonexistent military buildup in North Korea.

If South Korea's generals are determined to reinstitute a dictatorship, they may not be dissuaded by economic pressures alone. But surely it would be wrong for the United States now to appear to reward their coup with development loans. A decent respect for the democratic faith that unites Americans with the majority of South Koreans argues for putting a hold on those loan applications.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Draft Debate in the Senate

As the Senate debates a bill to finance registration of 19 and 20-year-old men for a possible military draft, it's useful to keep in mind that the "draft debate" is not what it once was. In the several years since troubles in the all-volunteer force started being aired, and especially in the months since Jimmy Carter proposed registration, a discussion has been conducted of the full range of the nation's military manpower needs.

The debate is no longer just about the draft, which is the particular manpower issue of the most immediate and volatile public impact. It is also about recruiting and retention, pay and benefits, increments of preparedness and "signals" of readiness, the nature of the forces that the United States may require in future contingencies, and the effect of military service on the relationship between individual citizens on the one hand and the society and the state on the other. It has been one of the better national debates.

As a result, certain things can now be said with a measure of assurance. The first is that registration — and one cannot talk about registration without anticipating an eventual draft — is a limited but useful tool for a nation attempting to play a responsible leadership role in an uncertain world. There is a lot that a draft won't do. It won't help retain skilled noncommissioned officers, for instance, or top off combat readiness, or, by itself, rebuild the reserves. For these objectives, other measures are required. But the draft will contribute to raising the quality (and equalizing the social burden) of those who serve, priming the reserves, and preparing for unexpected larger manpower needs. As part of a comprehensive approach, it's sensible.

Something else important has been learned, too: the rest of the world is watching. The United States is one of the few developed nations to rely exclusively on volunteers to fill its armed forces. Even those (few) countries that understand why the United States abandoned the draft regard the volunteer system as a strange gamble on fair weather in stormy climes. Typically, West Germany's chancellor says, "There's a difference between a country that has a military service obligation . . . and a country that has abolished the draft."

Reinstating registration has, at this point, little to do with President Carter's post-Afghanistan intent to send Moscow a message of American resolve. It has a lot to do with informing other countries that the United States is serious for the long haul. Now that the issue has been raised, a refusal to move to registration would throw a long shadow. A Senate debate with a positive answer — the House has already done its work — would give the best results, both at home and abroad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Vemarana in a Nutshell

It's hard to say whether reports from the New Hebrides, those South Pacific islands that will gain independence from Britain and France next month, portend big trouble or a bad movie. Maybe both. So here are answers to the questions everybody should be asking about Vemarana.

What is Vemarana? A would-be break-away nation on the island of Espiritu Santo in the northern New Hebrides. Since when? A few days ago. How? Several hundred warriors with bows and arrows, led by 50 men with shotguns, locked up the local constabulary. Who is the new president? A former bulldozer operator named Jimmy Stevens, also known as Chief President Moses.

Who, then, is Thomas Eck 3d? A lawyer in Carson City, Nev., who wrote Vemarana's constitution. ("Thomas Jefferson would love it," he says.) And who hired Mr. Eck? Michael Oliver, a Carson City millionaire who once tried to establish the Republic of Minerva on a Pacific reef and has long "advised"

President Stevens. He also created the Vemarana Development Corp. to produce gasohol from sugar cane. What is the Phoenix Foundation? Don't know yet. Mr. Oliver, a passionate anti-Communist, founded it.

Do the Russians really plan a naval base in an independent New Hebrides? The Carson City crowd says yes. The State Department says no. Will Vemarana's 15,000 adherents try to defend their flag, sewn in Carson City, against a government that has now threatened Vemarana into negotiating? Only time will tell.

The tax-free New Hebrides are already buzzing with foreigners. French planters and other landowners preceded Jimmy Stevens in vehemently opposing English-speaking nationalists. Should some Carson City interlopers be up to their necks in all this? The State Department says probably not. We suspect that's true and think Washington had better find out why they are.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Europe's Middle East Initiative

Nothing could be more disastrous for the world and for the future of Israel than for the Middle East negotiations to break down completely, transforming a momentum towards peace in that most critical region into a slide towards another war.

This explosive situation fully justifies the intention of the West Europeans to launch

their own peace initiative when the European Community heads of government meet in Venice this week.

President Carter's clumsy and offensive public warning to Europe not to interfere with the Camp David peace process at the risk of an American veto in the Security Council is not likely to reassure the Europeans.

—From The Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 9, 1905

LONDON — A dramatic development has occurred in the crisis in Scandinavia. The Norwegian Storting has unanimously passed a resolution dissolving the union with Sweden, announcing that King Oscar II has ceased to be king of Norway and inviting a prince of the house of Bernadotte, the reigning house of Sweden, to take the crown. The present crisis has been brought about by the much vexed question of the Norwegian consulates. Norway claimed the right of appointing its own consular representatives abroad, who should act independently of those appointed by Sweden. The consular representation is the last remnant of the supremacy of Sweden over the sister kingdom.

Fifty Years Ago

June 9, 1930

BUCHAREST — The five-year exile of Crown Prince Carol has terminated in an unexpectedly successful coup d'état. With the errand prince safely installed in the palace that he once deserted for the sake of a love affair, the Romanian Cabinet, headed by Iuliu Maniu, the leader of the National Peasant Party, which is credited with engineering his return from exile, sacrificed its own existence and resigned when it saw that this was the best means to have Carol immediately proclaimed king. All but the most devoted of Carol's followers had previously believed that he would at best be made a member of the regency that has been ruling the country during the minority of his son, Michael.



France's Decision on Arms and Detente

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The anniversary of the British Army's evacuation from Dunkerque and the fall of France in 1940 has been receiving unusual attention here. It probably is not entirely a coincidence that there is also an intense debate on defense policy, parallel in a number of ways to the debate in the United States, despite the important differences in assumptions and perspectives.

The decision to attend the Moscow Olympics and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's chat with Leonid Brezhnev are only one aspect of the French view. Another is that the president's party has suddenly decided to proclaim a "great festival of liberty" this month in view of the fact that "freedom is under attack around the world," and that the party has just issued a basic defense statement proclaiming that "peace cannot be taken for granted" but is "a precarious situation, under increasing menace."

Atlanticism

The Soviet arms buildup, political-military penetration in Africa, southern Asia and Latin America, and finally the invasion of Afghanistan have "provoked the impression, as in the 1930s, of a less and less veiled policy of force and mounting stakes," the statement says.

It also, more predictably, praises Giscard d'Estaing's diplomacy, urging both defense and detente. The party, called Union for French Democracy (UDF), was pasted together just before the 1978 elections on the platform of supporting the president. And while Giscard d'Estaing professes to hold himself above all partisanship, the UDF would not take a stand on so important an issue as defense without his specific approval.

The UDF comes out for an increase and modernization of France's nuclear arsenal, urges a more concrete recognition that West Germany's eastern border and not the Rhine is

the real front to defend, and says flatly that "the Atlantic alliance remains essential to the defense of France." French commentators have called it a clear change of direction toward a more European and Atlanticist defense policy.

The neo-Gaullists, arguing orthodox faith, think so, too. They want the planned force of six strategic missile submarines increased to 15, rather than the 10 proposed by the UDF; a hundred nuclear bombers; a big civil defense program, and reduction of the one-year draft to four months, to preserve the central concept that France is a sanctuary relying on atomic retaliation for its defense.

But even the neo-Gaullists are worried about the adequacy of security in a world they now see as far more dangerous than it was when de Gaulle declared for independence and liquidation of blocs.

Long-range decisions on weapons for the 1990s are to be made next month, and the legislature will undoubtedly go along with the president's proposals for increases in both atomic and conventional force.

Neutron Bomb

The decision on whether to make the neutron bomb, strongly supported by the French military, will probably be deferred until after next year's presidential elections because of domestic politics, but then it is likely to be affirmative.

The political attack comes from two sides — Communists claim it is a capitalist weapon to preserve property and kill people, neo-Gaullists say the neutron bomb would weaken the thesis of strategic deterrence because it implies France might respond to an act of war with something less than all-out nuclear assault on Soviet cities. Advocates say the weapon would permit a nuclear warning that would make deterrence more credible.

The neo-Gaullist argument is the same one

that President Kennedy rejected long ago when he opted for a U.S. doctrine of "flexible response," and it is losing adherents in France for the same reasons that exclusive reliance on John Foster Dulles' notions of "massive retaliation" and "bigger bang for a buck" was abandoned in the United States.

Quite simply, the threat of nuclear holocaust may have prevented war in Europe so far, but an all-or-nothing approach to defense is both too much to preserve life on Earth and too little to preserve the Western way of life.

Supple Doctrine

So France is heading for a broader spectrum of arms as well as more warheads, and a more supple defense doctrine recognizing that it can no more stand alone against the foe than it could in 1940.

At the same time, it is persisting in calling for disarmament and the necessity of detente. Nostalgia for the United States is a superficial reflex, an irritating habit left over from times when the greatest troubles were internal, not menace from outside. But rude symbolism is not really policy.

Just as this underlying evolution is coming in France, some American opinion seems to be pulling in the opposite direction, nostalgia for the old idea that merely more missiles pointed at the enemy and more exotic toward friends will settle the world's hash. It is a dangerous regression to over-simplification, as much a part of the allies' fears about the United States as their concern lest America weaken.

The sense of insecurity in the West is new proof that there is no substitute for strength and the will to resist Soviet ambition.

It is also new proof that the only substitute for continuing efforts at arms control and confidence is no existence. There isn't a choice or an easy way out, as France is coming to accept.

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Preparing for Future Embassy Outrages

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — For the first time in this century, a host government has been party to the invasion of an embassy and the kidnapping of diplomatic personnel. It was an event for which we Americans were ill prepared, and in seeking a solution we have flailed about with little effect. We have tried economic sanctions, but no one believes they will procure the release of the hostages. We have attempted a risky rescue operation, but it did not work. We have appealed to the United Nations and the International Court of Justice, but those institutions have proved powerless.

Although we have so far concentrated on the immediate problem of 53 Americans in captivity, this incident will probably mark the beginning of a trend. Irresponsible governments, like irresponsible individuals, are incorrigibly suggestible, and just as the first airplane hijacking set in train a series of similar outrages, so one vicious government's involvement in kidnapping is likely to inspire others to similar action.

To be prudent, we should therefore exploit the world's fleeting con-

cern with the current outrage to create an automatic international response to future outrages. That response should not take the form of economic sanctions. Except in the case of small islands, sanctions are hard to enforce even by military means, and they were certainly ill suited for a country whose big neighbor, Russia, was prepared to make up supply shortfalls. It is not surprising that, in view of the futility of those sanctions and the probability that they would do little but expand Soviet influence, our allies have given them only halfhearted support.

Already Exhausted

Today, the sanctity of embassies is guaranteed by the Vienna Convention of 1961 together with an optional protocol for the settlement of disputes through the World Court. Since the United States and Iran were signatories both to the convention and the protocol, the World Court machinery has already been invoked and exhausted. Unfortunately, no means exist to enforce decrees of the court through the futile procedures of the UN.

We could create appropriate en-

forcement measures by amending the convention to require a unified response by the signatory governments if the World Court finds that any government (signatory or otherwise) has impaired — or conditioned the impairment of — the inviolable rights of embassy and diplomatic personnel, which the convention guarantees to signatory nations. Such an amendment might provide that all other signatory nations would, so long as that impairment remained uncorrected, break diplomatic relations with the offending government, withdraw their missions to that government, and expel that government's embassy from their capitals.

Since it would take time to negotiate such an amendment within the framework of a large international meeting — and some small nations might refuse to join — we might, as an interim measure, negotiate a provision with some limited number of signatory nations, presumably the members of the Western alliance and other major trading countries such as Japan, that would bind them to break relations and withdraw their embassies if a new outrage should occur before the negotiation of the definitive amendment.

Advantages

The response I have outlined would have several advantages. It would take the argument out of the framework of bilateral relations between the two nations affected. It would not require an aggrieved nation to initiate retributive action; that action would be taken automatically under pre-existing international agreement. Nor would the resulting measures impose hardship on the people of the offending country and thus play into the hands of a scheming neighbor; their persuasive power would derive instead from universal disapproval through political isolation.

While no one could guarantee

that his proposal would unfailingly deter fanatical governments from seizing embassies, it would undoubtedly have a discouraging effect, particularly on governments that faced the decision — as in the Iranian case — whether to condone or suppress a kidnapping by private factions. In addition, it would put governments under pressure to give hostages once they were taken. Instead of our having turned over to Iranian fanatics the greatest publicity apparatus in the world through which to trumpet their hatred of the shah and America, the operation of this scheme would have reduced their visibility and, by frustrating their exhibitionism, gradually let more moderate influences prevail. The Athenians understood the efficacy of ostracism; it is a lesson we should take to heart.

Not Easily Exploited

No government in modern times can comfortably live in diplomatic isolation; that not only hampers it as a pariah but seriously interferes with essential mechanisms of international trade, since many required permissions and licenses are now arranged through embassy facilities. Moreover, because the imposing of isolation would automatically follow the violation of a fundamental international principle, it could not be easily exploited by the Soviet Union or other adversary nations. They, too, have an interest in the protection of their foreign missions. Finally, the withdrawal of embassies is the only punishment that fits the crime. How can any country prudently maintain a mission in a foreign country whose government has demonstrated that it will not protect that mission and, indeed, that it may actually conspire to violate the rights of its diplomatic personnel?

George W. Ball, a U.S. undersecretary of state from 1961 to 1966, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Primaries Perpetua Candidac

By David S. Brode

LOS ANGELES — Defense of the presidential primary ten point out that without it F. Kennedy could not have d strated that Protestants would for a Catholic, and Jimmy could not have proved that 1 erners and blacks would sup Southern white man.

The usefulness of primary that they give lesser-known dates, and those fighting religious or other bias, a w compete for the presidency.

But Kennedy in 1960 ran i four contested primaries. Carter in 1976 competed in and that is a world of difference. After Kennedy had won i maries in Wisconsin and Wexia, he still had to convince leaders and elected officials non-primary states that he wa carry the party banner. W them, he would not have b votes to be the nominee.

Forced Alliances

That process forced Kenni build alliances with other Democrats — alliances that him well as president. Cart contrast, gained virtually a votes he needed from the pri and entered the presidency w the allies who might have him succeed in the job.

Between 1960 and 1976 was a revolution in the non process of a revolution that used in 1980, when the num primaries reached three dozen.

The revolution had its on the 1968 Democratic con when the "insiders" rejected McCarthy, the survivor of i maries, and chose Hubert phrey instead. The perceived tie of that outcome was p more the result of the m Robert Kennedy than of any of the system. But it led to a complete revision of the Democr legate selection procedures those new rules, in turn, i doubling of the number of '80s. By 1976, 80 percent of the gates came out of the pri and that was the ball game.

The proliferation of primar elected the instant for self-d dominant in the culture '80s, and also the Vietnam hostility to institutions and the belief was that "the pe not the politicians, should the presidential candidates, though "the people" often out to be mainly political ac-

Irrelevant

But that judgment was ing in a presidential nominating where your reputation with peers and your leadership counted less than your will to spend years ingratiating y with small groups of voters presidential primary states cially those early in the calen-

With more primaries, m money to spend under new laws, candidates learned the highest rewards came in w early contests and letting the media magnification of thos row plurality victories build momentum for the later and states.

The result is perpetual cand George McGovern, the first bumbent to test this new syste nounced an unprecedented months before the 1972 con — and won.

Same Timetable

Carter started just as far vance of the 1976 convention while McGovern was bu with being a senator, Carter's public responsibilities after he the Georgia governorship a ble to spend 260 days camp in 1975.

Observing Carter's s George Bush applied the sa table and tactics to the 1980 lican nomination. He would won, too, except that he had ponent, Ronald Reagan, wh had no other full-time occ for the last six years (six e than running for the Rep nomination.

In the present nominati tem, the determinants of suc the size of the candidate's tions, the extent of his leisu and the tolerance of his fam budget and his job for alm limited travel.

Haphazard

Those characteristics have nothing to do with the qual make an effective president the results show. It is a re haphazard way to choose the dates for that demanding off

It is too late to go back to when four primaries were su for Kennedy, but there are remedies available for the e of the present system. And les have the power to put the effect themselves.

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S. Buying, Some Economists Believe U.S. Can Pull Out of Recession by '81

rm Dollar
ft Prices

By William Ellington

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP-DJ) — A and from New York is continuing to fill the sale of the international dollar market.

Friday's grim report on unemployment, showing the jobless rate spiking in May to 7.8 percent of the work force from only 6.2 percent two months ago, marked the most dramatic evidence yet of the seriousness of the current slide.

And most other key indicators recently have told a similar story: Output is plunging, and preliminary indications suggest the current quarter's dive will be the steepest in postwar history. Moreover, there is no relief in sight.

But how bad will the current recession actually be? And what kind of recovery seems in store once the downturn is ended?

The Carter administration, clearly concerned about the economic issue in the current presidential campaign, has begun trying to make the case that while the slump is certain to be steep, it may not last all that long.

"Economic Tide"

President Carter told a campaign audience a few days ago that the United States now is "turning the economic tide." And Treasury Secretary William Miller assured a congressional committee that the worst of the slump is over.

Both have firmly avoided any suggestions to propose a tax cut at least until sometime next year.

However, while such bursts of optimism have drawn their share of snickers in the face of the current spate of bad news, the administration is

not entirely alone in believing that the outlook may be improved now. A small, but growing body of economists is beginning to believe that the recent dramatic plunge in interest rates, combined with the already apparent slowing of inflation, may help turn the economy around sooner.

"The chances of that are very good," says George Perry, a Brookings Institution economist who is widely respected as an economic forecaster. "We could be recovering by early 1981."

Allen Sinai, a Data Resources Inc. economist, agrees. The abrupt easing of the recent credit crunch, he says, is apt to bring a "quicker end to the recession . . . much earlier than if the crunch hadn't been reversed so quickly."

The rationale for this more optimistic outlook is simple enough: Although the economy already was heading into a slump before last January's spurt in interest rates, most analysts agree that it was the sudden

tightening of credit that ultimately pushed it so precipitously over the cliff. Last January's turmoil in the bond market — and the abrupt surge in interest rates to a record prime rate of 20 percent by April — crimped business activity across the United States and sent the housing industry into a serious slide.

At the same time, the dramatic worsening of inflation last winter — and the imposition of credit controls by the Federal Reserve last March 15 — sharply reversed consumer psychology. The spending spree ended. Americans retrenched.

Visible Relief

In recent weeks, however, there has been visible relief, both on the price front and in interest rates. The prime rate has plunged to 13 percent. Mortgage money is available again. And wholesale prices have slowed sharply.

The optimists argue that, just as the recession was accelerated sharply by the sudden run-up in inflation and interest rates, so the decline will be softened somewhat now by the abrupt easing in financial conditions.

And they contend that a second major contributor to the slump — the inability of U.S. automakers to produce enough of the small cars the U.S. market now demands — also should begin to turn around next year.

Administration economists offer this scenario:

• The housing industry, given a transfusion by lower home mortgage rates and renewed availability of credit, will begin to revive as early as late summer.

Although housing starts had been slowing somewhat before March, the

Aging Dart Solves Succession Problem As Kraft Merger Puts New Man at Helm

By Pamela G. Hollic

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (NYT) — One of the last of the maverick entrepreneurs may be heading to the weight of progress and age. After years of searching for a successor, tough-talking Justin Dart, the 72-year-old chairman of Dart Industries, seems to have found one.

Last week, Dart Industries and Kraft announced that they planned to get together in what would be one of the largest mergers on record with an exchange of stock valued at \$2.5 billion.

The combination, agreed to by directors of both companies, would involve a two-for-one swap of one Dart or one Kraft common share for each new share of stock in a new company, to be called Dart & Kraft Inc.

The chairman and chief executive of the new company, however, will not be Mr. Dart. Those posts will go to John Richman, 52, who is cur-

But Mr. Richman, a Harvard University Law School graduate, seems to have demonstrated the right technique to win Mr. Dart's approval.

Although Mr. Dart has never particularly liked the idea of Harvard-trained businessmen and hates the expression "professional manager," he has come to recognize that a corporation the size of Dart Industries, with 1979 earnings of \$172 million on sales of \$2.4 billion, cannot be run on whim.

What Mr. Dart hoped to find in the several successor prospects he considered was a spirit of business adventure and a willingness to take risks.

"I like action," said Mr. Dart, who nearly chose professional football instead of a business career. "You've got to take chances. I've been amazed sometimes myself with how things have turned out. I've been more lucky than smart."

But he knows that the risks he once took are no longer possible. "When you are bootstrapping, you know, you might throw a pass," he said. "But if you know a little bit more about what you are doing, you might throw a sideline pass and not get intercepted so often."

Mr. Dart has been watching Mr. Richman for some time, long enough to be impressed by the executive's commitment to move Kraft forward. As for Mr. Richman, he says he is looking forward eagerly to working with Mr. Dart.

"Kraft has been a more-or-less static company," said Mr. Dart. But since Mr. Richman's appointment as Kraft chairman a year ago, Mr. Dart has become confident that Mr. Richman is committed to growth.

"I think he will make it into a diversified growing consumer product conglomerate," Mr. Dart said of the proposed new company.

In the last four years, Kraft's sales have grown at an annual rate of 7 percent while Dart Industries has managed 16 percent growth.

Drugstore Wizard

Growth excites Justin Dart, whose gambling spirit made him a drugstore king at age 38, although a fortuitous first marriage to Ruth Walgreen, daughter of the chain

drugstore wizard, Charles Walgreen, did not hurt.

He made his own mark. His super drugstore was a concept that changed the once-modest drugstore counter into a huge retailing outlet that carried everything from books to clothes. With the purchase in 1958 of the Tupperware Corp., the maker of Tupperware kitchen stor-

age containers, he began the company's most successful business.

He made mistakes, too. Riker Laboratories, formed because Mr. Dart was told he personally needed veratrum viride, a root that grows in Canada, to help control his blood pressure, was a drain on earnings and was eventually sold. And some of the company's chemical business has been sold off, as have other non-consumer businesses. In recent years, Dart Industries has attempted to focus its activities on consumer products, including Duracell batteries, West Bend appliances and glass food and beverage containers.

The merger would not substantially change things at Dart, although the management of the company would report to Mr. Richman. Both companies intend to retain their present headquarters. Someday, Mr. Dart said, they might possibly consolidate in a single headquarters building.

John Richman

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Going, Going, . . . Gong!

LONDON, June 8 (AP) —

The Rank Organization, once the biggest name in British films, is withdrawing from movie-making because feature films do not make enough money any more. Moviegoers around the world know the Rank trademark of a man beating a huge gong before the credits appear.

A company spokesman said over the weekend, "The board decided to pull out of feature films because basically film production is no longer profitable. Apart from rising costs, it takes longer to recoup the money invested."

Rank is abandoning eight films to save \$58 million in production costs. Rank's film division lost more than \$3 million last year. The parent company now concentrates on a chain of leisure complexes, although Rank retains substantial film industry interests, including 280 movie houses in Britain.

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He made mistakes, too. Riker Laboratories, formed because Mr. Dart was told he personally needed veratrum viride, a root that grows in Canada, to help control his blood pressure, was a drain on earnings and was eventually sold. And some of the company's chemical business has been sold off, as have other non-consumer businesses. In recent years, Dart Industries has attempted to focus its activities on consumer products, including Duracell batteries, West Bend appliances and glass food and beverage containers.

The merger would not substantially change things at Dart, although the management of the company would report to Mr. Richman. Both companies intend to retain their present headquarters. Someday, Mr. Dart said, they might possibly consolidate in a single headquarters building.

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Declining Interest Rates Buoy Prices

Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) —

Stock and bond prices swept higher last week, buoyed mainly by plummeting interest rates. Providing the icing on the cake was the small May increase in wholesale prices, as measured by the producer price index for finished goods, reported Friday by the Labor Department.

Reaching its highest level since early March, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 861.52, with a gain of 10.67 points for the week.

Meanwhile, some analysts peered into the future and came up with rather optimistic projections for the equity market.

Barry Ziskin is an investment adviser with a structured approach to the stock market. He constantly screens 8,000 stocks to find issues that can fit a strict, undeviating set of standards. If the stocks qualify, they go into his quarterly publication, "The Opportunity Prospector." TOP for short, that is a service of Laidlaw Adams & Peck Inc.

Friday, Mr. Ziskin ventured: "I expect a new high in the Dow industrials within the next 21 months." (The peak closing so far is 1,051.70, on Jan. 11, 1973.)

Basic Idea

Before a stock can qualify for TOP, its reported institutional ownership must account for less than 10 percent of the total number of shares outstanding. The basic idea is that what institutions do not own, they cannot unload, depressing the price of an issue. Secondly, a stock must sell for less than 10 times Mr. Ziskin's own estimated earnings for the current fiscal year.

In addition, an issue must show six consecutive years of at least 10 percent growth annually in opera-

One Analyst Sees New Peak for Dow In Next 21 Months

ing pretax income. During this same period, pretax operating income must produce a compounded growth rate of a minimum of 20 percent, exclusive of acquisitions and divestitures. Other criteria apply to working capital, corporate liquidity and accounting procedures.

Back in June 1969, the painstaking process uncovered only one issue that satisfied all seven criteria, the Koppers Co., a raw materials and construction concern.

Although the TOP system is geared to identify potentially promising situations, a correlation has existed in the past between the number of qualifying issues and the subsequent action of the overall

stock market. Thus, a low number of qualifying issues historically has signaled danger ahead for the market.

For example, by mid-1970, a year after the Koppers pick, the Dow Jones industrials and other broad market averages had plummeted between 30 and 40 percent.

Conversely, a relatively large number of qualifying issues tends to present a rather optimistic picture for the market on a long-term basis. At the bear-market bottom in 1974, 44 qualifiers graced the TOP list.

The spring 1980 issue of the publication is just off the press and, if the past is prologue, the long-range

future appears bright for equities. As of March 1, the date for a regular quarterly screening, 32 stocks met all of the standards. Moreover, a special screening on April 1, in the aftermath of a plunging stock market, uncovered an additional 16 issues.

Five stocks qualified for the first time in the March screening: Alabama-Tennessee Natural Gas (a natural gas distributor), A.T. Cross (maker of fine writing instruments), Cincinnati Milacron (a machine tool producer), Everest & Jennings International (a manufacturer of wheelchairs) and Wolverine World Wide (a leading manufacturer of pigskin leather products).

In November 1979, another publication, the Bank Credit Analyst, observed that the stock market was vulnerable to a shakeout. In its current issue, the publication notes that the degree of the ensuing sell-off was "remarkably mild."

Now, especially in the light of the recession that is still gaining momentum, the Bank Credit Analyst's attitude has become much kinder toward the stock market. It sums up the case in this manner:

"The best risk-reward area for investors is the United States equity market and investors should continue to increase exposure. Because the world will remain accident-prone, exposure must be limited to what can be comfortably lived with. Diversification must be practiced as a way to reduce risk. Investors should also minimize exposure to companies that could be hurt by another energy crunch, generalized debt problems, and wage and price controls.

"Bonds can be accumulated, but only on corrections, as there is not much value in today's yields relative to the long-term rate of inflation."

NEW YORK STOCKS

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Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

	Yield	Yield
	lb/acre	lb/acre
1950	10.0	10.0
1951	10.0	10.0
1952	10.0	10.0
1953	10.0	10.0
1954	10.0	10.0
1955	10.0	10.0
1956	10.0	10.0
1957	10.0	10.0
1958	10.0	10.0
1959	10.0	10.0
1960	10.0	10.0
1961	10.0	10.0
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2042	10.0	10.0
2043	10.0	10.0
2044	10.0	10.0
2045	10.0	10.0
2046	10.0	10.0
2047	10.0	10.0
2048	10.0	10.0
2049	10.0	10.0
2050	10.0	10.0
2051	10.0	10.0
2052	10.0	10.0
2053	10.0	10.0
2054	10.0	10.0
2055	10.0	10.0
2056	10.0	10.0
2057	10.0	10.0
2058	10.0	1

Str/

Amil	Security	Str/ Conv	Issue Pr.	Ald Pr.	Yl
d100	4 1/2 % 1987 Jun		\$ 95 1/4	100 1/2	8
d150	Anheuser Busch Int'l 11 1/4 % 1986 Jun		\$ 94 1/2	97 7/8	11
d170	Overseas Corp 13 1/2 % 1987 Jun	F	100	98 1/8	15
d1750	General Motors Account 12 % 1985 Jun		\$ 80 3/4	89 1/2	15
d180	Denmark 11 3/4 % 1989 Jun		\$ 99 1/2	96 3/4	11
d185	Eur Euronorm Cam 11 % 1985 May		\$ 99 1/2	96 1/4	11
d1125	Algro Inc 10 % 1989 May		\$ 99	107 5/8	8
d1700	Sweden 11 % 1987 May		100	102 3/4	8
d1710	Finl Finance Nv 11 1/2 % 1985 Jun	F	100	100	10
d120	Beneficial Divers Fin 14 1/4 % 1986 May		100	95 5/8	14
d150	Glaxo Corp 8 7/8 % 1987 Jun		100	70 3/8	38
d1520	First Data 12 5/8 % 1988 May		100	100 5/8	12
d1530	Eur Euronorm Cam 11 1/2 % 1988 May		100	96 1/4	11
d175	Finl Finance Nv 17 1/4 % 1985 May		100	100 1/4	11
d180	Algro Inc 10 % 1989 May		100	105 3/8	8
d170	Swed 12 3/8 % 1985 May		100	104	11
d130	Domst Petroleum Ltd 12 1/2 % 1972 May	\$	99	101 3/4	13
d100	Exxon Development Corp 12 3/4 % 1987 May		100	105	11
d1700	McKesson Inter Fin 12 1/2 % 1987 May		\$ 92 3/4	100 3/4	13
d150	Nicor Drugs Fin 27-28 10 3/4 % 1979 May	C	100	104 1/2	17
d185	Caissa Nat Automobiles 12 1/4 % 1987 May		100	103 1/8	15
d130	Northeast Indusl Fin 13 5/8 % 1987 May		100	95 3/4	13
d170	Portland Cement Elect 14 3/4 % 1987 May	F	100	101	12
d1100	Denmark 11 1/2 % 1989 May		100	100 3/4	11
d170	Finl Finance Nv 12 1/2 % 1985 May		100	102 3/4	13
d175	Pennwy Ck Over's Cam 11 1/2 % 1987 May		100	104 1/4	12
d180	Swed 13 1/4 % 1987 May		100	100 1/4	11
d150	Caissa Nat Automobiles 12 1/4 % 1987 May		100	103 1/8	15
d170	Portland Cement Elect 14 3/4 % 1987 May		\$ 99 1/2	107 1/2	12
d1100	Denmark 11 1/2 % 1989 May		100	100 3/4	11

All Currencies Except DM

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

DMT STAGE-3

[illegible]

Nederland Gasunie	7 1/4	88 Aug	95 7/8	7.94	8.06	7.84
	8	74 Dec	99	8.20	8.24	8.00

	1/74	2/74	3/74	4/74	5/74	6/74	7/74	8/74	9/74	10/74	11/74	12/74	1/75	2/75	3/75	4/75	5/75	6/75	7/75	8/75	9/75	10/75	11/75	12/75	1/76	2/76	3/76	4/76	5/76	6/76	7/76	8/76	9/76	10/76	11/76	12/76	1/77	2/77	3/77	4/77	5/77	6/77	7/77	8/77	9/77	10/77	11/77	12/77	1/78	2/78	3/78	4/78	5/78	6/78	7/78	8/78	9/78	10/78	11/78	12/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	5/79	6/79	7/79	8/79	9/79	10/79	11/79	12/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	5/80	6/80	7/80	8/80	9/80	10/80	11/80	12/80	1/81	2/81	3/81	4/81	5/81	6/81	7/81	8/81	9/81	10/81	11/81	12/81	1/82	2/82	3/82	4/82	5/82	6/82	7/82	8/82	9/82	10/82	11/82	12/82	1/83	2/83	3/83	4/83	5/83	6/83	7/83	8/83	9/83	10/83	11/83	12/83	1/84	2/84	3/84	4/84	5/84	6/84	7/84	8/84	9/84	10/84	11/84	12/84	1/85	2/85	3/85	4/85	5/85	6/85	7/85	8/85	9/85	10/85	11/85	12/85	1/86	2/86	3/86	4/86	5/86	6/86	7/86	8/86	9/86	10/86	11/86	12/86	1/87	2/87	3/87	4/87	5/87	6/87	7/87	8/87	9/87	10/87	11/87	12/87	1/88	2/88	3/88	4/88	5/88	6/88	7/88	8/88	9/88	10/88	11/88	12/88	1/89	2/89	3/89	4/89	5/89	6/89	7/89	8/89	9/89	10/89	11/89	12/89	1/90	2/90	3/90	4/90	5/90	6/90	7/90	8/90	9/90	10/90	11/90	12/90	1/91	2/91	3/91	4/91	5/91	6/91	7/91	8/91	9/91	10/91	11/91	12/91	1/92	2/92	3/92	4/92	5/92	6/92	7/92	8/92	9/92	10/92	11/92	12/92	1/93	2/93	3/93	4/93	5/93	6/93	7/93	8/93	9/93	10/93	11/93	12/93	1/94	2/94	3/94	4/94	5/94	6/94	7/94	8/94	9/94	10/94	11/94	12/94	1/95	2/95	3/95	4/95	5/95	6/95	7/95	8/95	9/95	10/95	11/95	12/95	1/96	2/96	3/96	4/96	5/96	6/96	7/96	8/96	9/96	10/96	11/96	12/96	1/97	2/97	3/97	4/97	5/97	6/97	7/97	8/97	9/97	10/97	11/97	12/97	1/98	2/98	3/98	4/98	5/98	6/98	7/98	8/98	9/98	10/98	11/98	12/98	1/99	2/99	3/99	4/99	5/99	6/99	7/99	8/99	9/99	10/99	11/99	12/99	1/00	2/00	3/00	4/00	5/00	6/00	7/00	8/00	9/00	10/00	11/00	12/00	1/01	2/01	3/01	4/01	5/01	6/01	7/01	8/01	9/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	1/02	2/02	3/02	4/02	5/02	6/02	7/02	8/02	9/02	10/02	11/02	12/02	1/03	2/03	3/03	4/03	5/03	6/03	7/03	8/03	9/03	10/03	11/03	12/03	1/04	2/04	3/04	4/04	5/04	6/04	7/04	8/04	9/04	10/04	11/04	12/04	1/05	2/05	3/05	4/05	5/05	6/05	7/05	8/05	9/05	10/05	11/05	12/05	1/06	2/06	3/06	4/06	5/06	6/06	7/06	8/06	9/06	10/06	11/06	12/06	1/07	2/07	3/07	4/07	5/07	6/07	7/07	8/07	9/07	10/07	11/07	12/07	1/08	2/08	3/08	4/08	5/08	6/08	7/08	8/08	9/08	10/08	11/08	12/08	1/09	2/09	3/09	4/09	5/09	6/09	7/09	8/09	9/09	10/09	11/09	12/09	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	6/10	7/10	8/10	9/10	1
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Silver Bust Brings U.S. Commodities Markets Under Scrutiny

By Martin Baron
 NEW YORK, June 8 (IAT) — The silver market seems to be young to be at 32, he talks a great deal about the silver market. Stone believes the United States has been involved in a commodity market, and its cause, he suggests, could have been a rough-and-tumble game. A rough-and-tumble game people bet on the price of oil, sugar and soybeans. It has been called a game for the people who play. Now, some are calling it a game for the country. This is the case of commodity futures.

And Prices Advance

estimated from Page 7
 rates. Thus, if the nominal price of silver is set at the \$1,000 per ounce, the effective premium would be 4.97 percent.
 When telephone company's subsidiary, Societe Financiere, is offering a 10-year, 10-year floating rate bond, the first investment subsidiary of a Japanese bank to manage a Eurodollar.

and fledgling government agency, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Mr. Stone is among four men who regulate the game. And from his vantage point, he believes that the recent phenomenal boom and bust in silver futures might have brought the United States to the brink of an economic crisis.

In a time when many Americans find government regulation no more appealing than a rat on the doormat, Mr. Stone is proposing tighter rules on the commodity futures market.
 "It is certainly my hope," said Mr. Stone, who holds a doctorate in economics from Harvard University, "that a close call will be enough to teach people that change is needed. But my feeling is that, in today's environment, a close call may not be enough and it will take a genuine crisis to bring about change."

Crisis or not, the CFTC chairman seems right about one thing. Despite a collapse in silver prices that sent shock waves through the financial community, change will come slowly, as it always has in the commodity markets.

The problem is, Mr. Stone does not have many believers among the appropriate lawmakers in Washington. They do not believe his premise about the potential for economic collapse. They do not believe his "solutions" in the shape of new regulatory initiatives. And among some in the futures industry, the former Massachusetts insurance commissioner has become the butt of jokes.

Major Proposals
 On the CFTC itself, where Mr. Stone has served only one year, his major proposals are typically spurned by three fellow commis-

sioners. When able to enlist an ally, his efforts are stymied by a 2-2 deadlock. (The fifth commission seat has been vacant for about seven months.)

Follow commissioners are reluctant regulators, with an abiding faith in the free market. Or as CFTC Commissioner Read Dunn put it: "You learn to create a lot of specific do's and don'ts. Especially don'ts."

But how is the free market working? Is it assuring that the market for commodities futures, with its growing appeal to small investors, is treating the new recruits fairly? Is there sufficient protection against another speculative run-up in commodities and a subsequent collapse?

To some close observers, the answer is clearly no:

• The Securities and Exchange Commission, which has regulated the stock and bond markets since 1934, believes that customer protection rules in the futures market are inadequate. The odds that the public will be lured into extremely risky and unsuitable trading are "greatly compounded" in the commodities markets, a recent report said.

• The exchanges where futures contracts are traded apparently have not been rigorous in enforcing their own rules designed to detect manipulation and assure that customers are dealt with fairly.

• There is concern that some futures trading serves little economic purpose other than speculative gambling. In addition, some futures trading (particularly in silver and government debt obligations) is used heavily by the wealthy to perpetually defer taxes — a purpose not envisioned for these markets. The General Accounting Office has maintained that the CFTC ap-

proved some new futures contracts without carefully considering their economic justification and has failed to consider terminating contracts of questionable purpose.

• There is considerable unease that the proliferation of some new futures contracts actually may cause harm. For example, the prospect of further explosive growth in financial futures — those involving government debt obligations —

modity on a certain date at a certain price. One contract, for example, may obligate someone to sell 40,000 pounds of live cattle with delivery in October at a price of 56 cents per pound.

Adverse Price Swings
 Futures markets exist to allow people in the commodity business — producers, users and dealers — to hedge against adverse price

"It is certainly my hope that a close call will be enough to teach people that change is needed. But my feeling is that . . . it will take a genuine crisis to bring about change" — CFTC Chairman.

could undermine the Department of the Treasury's flexibility to manage the nation's debt.

• Even within the CFTC, there is concern that some bank and brokerage house lending practices in the area of futures speculation may exacerbate the volatility of certain commodities prices. Some observers also believe that exchanges require too little money to get into futures trading, therefore fostering "excessive" and uninformed speculation.

At the SEC, which is the most experienced regulator of investment markets and perhaps the biggest critic of the CFTC, Martin Moskowitz, an attorney, said: "I think they've yet to prove themselves. They've got a long way to go. In the current regulatory environment, it's going to be slow."

A futures contract is a commitment to deliver or receive a com-

modity on a certain date at a certain price. One contract, for example, may obligate someone to sell 40,000 pounds of live cattle with delivery in October at a price of 56 cents per pound.

Adverse Price Swings
 Futures markets exist to allow people in the commodity business — producers, users and dealers — to hedge against adverse price

swings in the future. But the formalized markets are inundated with speculators, who are allowed to sell contracts for commodities they do not have and buy futures for commodities they never intend to buy.

With people making contracts out of thin air like that, the futures markets traditionally have been a bit suspect. Although the federal government asserted regulatory authority as early as 1922, public policy remained largely hands-off.

By the early 1970s, however, Congress began to seriously question the ability of the futures industry to regulate itself.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission was formed in 1974 and opened shop in 1975. Patterned in many ways after the SEC, the new agency was given broad powers in the areas of fraud, manipulation, customer safeguards and market surveillance.

Despite the formation of the CFTC, the commodity futures market has failed to overcome unfavorable comparisons to the highly regulated market for stocks and bonds. And several incidents during the last several years have only further tarnished the market's public image.

In May, 1976, buyers of Maine potato futures contracts on the small New York Mercantile Exchange failed to follow normal procedure for speculators and insisted on delivery. With too few Maine potatoes to meet the delivery demands, the sellers of futures contracts defaulted. Futures buyers effectively had cornered the market.

In April, 1977, the same Hunt family that was involved in the recent silver speculation was believed to be squeezing the market in soybean futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, the largest commodity exchange in the United States. And in March of last year, sensing a ripe moment for price manipulation by a few traders, the CFTC declared an emergency in wheat futures trading on the Chicago Board over angry objections from the exchange itself.

But the recent run-up and collapse of prices in the silver market has shaken loose more doubts about the futures business than any previous incident. Five congressional committees are examining the need for more regulation.

Not only did the silver collapse renew calls in some quarters for tougher oversight, but it also heightened concern about how tamed in the futures market can spread to the rest of the economy.

Leveraged Speculation

"It is unrealistic to expect that any market will operate perfectly," said Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Caswell during recent Senate hearings, "but when leveraged speculation based on inflationary expectations results in extraordinarily wide swings or the fear of a corner unduly raises prices, the effect on the whole economy is unnecessarily disruptive."

Clearly, Mr. Caswell said, he and Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker were "concerned that this [silver] incident could disrupt other markets and other institutions."

Several top-level federal officials feared that the precipitous decline in silver prices — and the inability of the Hunt family to meet demand for more capital — could have bankrupted the nation's eighth-largest brokerage house, the Bache Group, and possibly other firms.

The disaster scenario relies on a

Surrender by Diamond Damages Speculators

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) — Diamond International disclosed Friday that it had ended its battle to prevent Sir James Goldsmith from purchasing a 40 percent interest in it.

Responding to the surprise truce between the American forest products company and the European industrialist, Diamond's stock plummeted 1 1/4 share in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange, closing at 38 1/2. Wall Street professionals, after gambling more than \$100 million that Diamond would be able to arrange a friendly takeover, have lost an estimated \$25 million.

A joint announcement by Diamond and Cavenham Development Inc., one of many Goldsmith companies, said they had agreed in principle to limit Cavenham's investment in Diamond to 40 percent for the next five years and to give Cavenham a minority position on the Diamond board of directors.

Cavenham is expected to get three of the 10 seats, including one for Sir James himself.

Despite the minority representation, if Sir James succeeds in buying 40 percent of Diamond, he would have control.

Under a formula tied to how stockholders vote on a proposed

merger of Diamond with Brooks Scanlon, another forest products company, Sir James has been offering to pay \$45 a share for 35 percent of Diamond if the Brooks-Scanlon deal is defeated or \$40 a share if the deal is approved. The agreement announced Friday increases the \$40 to \$42. A formal contract was to be signed over the weekend.

The truce, apparently first proposed along more rigid lines by Diamond last summer and thereafter repeatedly suggested by Sir James, is understood to have been sealed with a handshake last Thursday.

"Everybody fought hard but without bitterness," Sir James said.

Mr. Koelo was not available for comment, but sources familiar with Diamond said the unwelcome approach from Cavenham had generated considerable bitterness.

In the joint announcement, Mr. Koelo said that he was not aware of anyone else planning to bid for Diamond and that its management still regarded Sir James's offer as "grossly inadequate." He said none of the Diamond officers would sell their own shares to Sir James.

Wall Street professionals, sure that Diamond was close to agreement on a friendly takeover, had bid up the price of Diamond stock.

OECD Sees Sweden Battling Inflation

PARIS, June 8 (AP-DJ) — The Swedish authorities seem to have little realistic choice but to try to avoid a price-wage spiral and a squeeze on profits, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

This is the only course available if competitiveness and thus a basis for gradual improvement of its current external balance is to be maintained, the OECD said in its annual survey of the Swedish economy.

Because of an unfavorable international environment and its heavy dependence on imported energy, Sweden's 1980 prospects point to slower growth, aggravation of inflationary pressures and a further sharp deterioration in the current external balance partly induced by the latest round of oil price increases, the OECD said.

Sweden's gross domestic product therefore is forecast to increase by about 3 percent this year, down from 3.8 percent in 1979, itself below earlier predictions of a 5.25 percent growth.

A further drop in growth to an annual rate of 1.5 percent is projected for the first half of 1981.

Output of petroleum products is likely to rise very rapidly this year, reflecting the coming into operation of new capacity, but growth in the steel and engineering industries should decline significantly and shipbuilding activity may be further curtailed, the survey said.

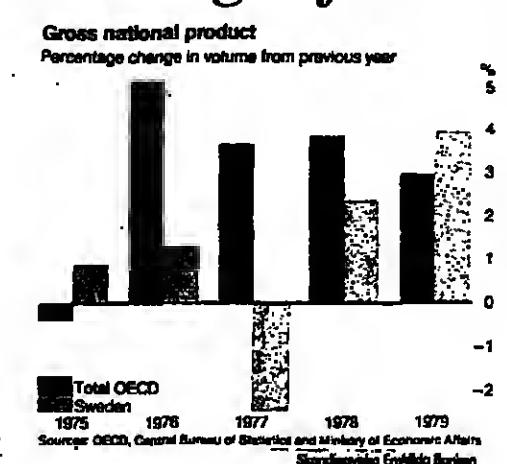
It points out that the forecasts, completed in April, are based on the technical assumption of an unchanged real price for oil, the average increase of which is estimated at 60 percent for 1980 from the mid-February level.

The OECD reiterates that "there is no escape" from the fact that the rise in oil prices represents a loss of real income, and warns that generalized compensatory increases would be self-defeating.

Given the unsatisfactory profitability and financing position of Swedish firms, despite some improvement in the last two years, there seems to be little scope for higher real wages in the present situation, the survey stated.

Although the outcome of current wage negotiations remains uncertain, the OECD has assumed a 10 percent rise this year. Together with social security changes, average labor costs are expected to rise by some 11 percent, implying an acceleration of around 8 percent in the growth of unit labor costs, but only 6 percent in manufacturing industry.

This should allow Swedish exporters to approximately maintain their price competitiveness provided profit margins are not raised as in 1979.



Higher labor unit costs and the sharp rise in import prices are expected to intensify inflationary pressures, with consumer prices forecast to grow by at least 12 percent this year, up from 7 percent in 1979. On this basis, average real earnings would decline by about 1.75 percent, the survey said.

The OECD expects private consumption in Sweden, which accounts for just over 50 percent of both domestic demand and gross domestic product, to rise by just over 1 percent this year, and only 0.5 percent during the first half of 1981, reflecting stagnation of real disposable income. This would compare with a growth of 2.3 percent in 1979.

Gross fixed investments are seen rising by 5.5 percent, compared with nearly 7 percent in 1979, followed by a further drop during the first half of next year. And residential construction may again fall short of the medium-term requirement of some 60,000 units.

On the external side, Sweden's merchandise exports are expected to expand by between 5 and 6 percent this year, down from 7.3 percent in 1979. At the same time, the growth of import volume is projected to be halved to about 6 percent.

However, with expectations of a further marked deterioration in the terms of trade resulting from recent oil price developments, and a rapid growth of net interest payments abroad, Sweden's overall current account deficit is forecast to double to \$4.5 billion, or about 4.5 percent of gross domestic product, the survey said.

U.S. Could Pull Out of Recession by '81

(Continued from Page 7)

White House argues it was primarily financial factors that made the housing market collapse, and that buyers will come back now that these restraints are gone.

Unlike previous housing slumps, this time the collapse was so abrupt and brief that there are no massive unsold inventories for the industry

to work off. Sales of existing homes already have picked up in recent weeks.

• The nation's major automakers will finish their retooling for smaller cars early next year and should start producing more vehicles that meet demands for more fuel efficiency — and hence will sell in the American market.

Even if the conversion is delayed, the optimists argue that at least auto sales will not be plummeting, as they have been so far this year. That factor alone ought to mitigate the downward drag on the economy.

• Although consumer psychology clearly has been reversed from the pre-March period, the more optimistic forecasters believe that Americans will open their pockets more once they see inflation coming down.

Producer Prices
 The Labor Department reported on Friday that prices charged by producers rose at only a 3.7 percent annual rate in May, following a 6.2 percent pace in April — well below the 18.2 percent annual rate recorded in February and March.

And economists expect the consumer price index to slow to a 10 percent rate between now and late autumn — still high by historical standards, but well below the 18

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Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly over-the-counter stocks advance the high, low, and last bid price for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid price. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are net actual transactions but are representative of the average price at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

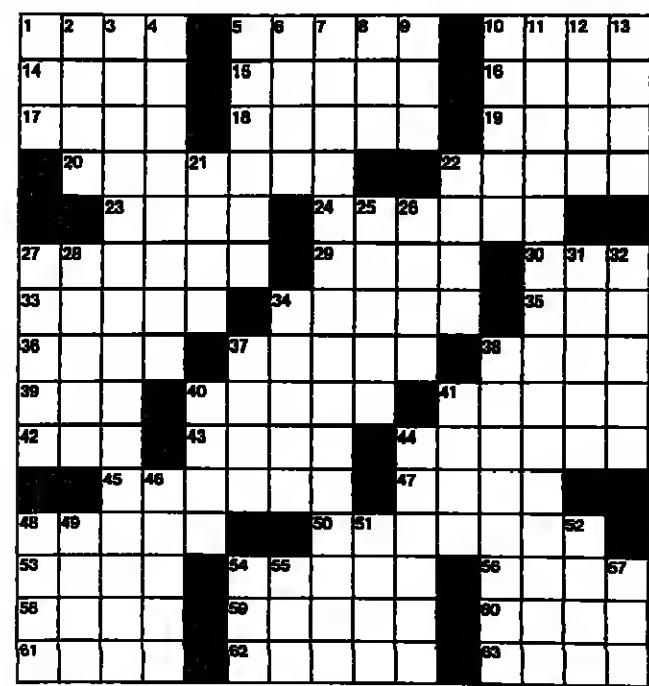
Sales supplied by NASD.

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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Fastener
 - 5 Patrol or station
 - 10 Culture medium
 - 14 Affirm
 - 15 "Together," 1932 song
 - 16 Dumb one of old comics
 - 17 Asti product
 - 18 Face with stone
 - 19 Heating apparatus
 - 20 Window drapery
 - 22 Sideshow attraction
 - 23 Domesticated
 - 24 Duelist's weapon
 - 27 Large sea duck
 - 29 At no time, in poetry
 - 30 Pinch
 - 33 Movie beauty
 - 34 Sacred book
 - 35 Cordoba cheer
 - 36 What a drill team prescribes
 - 37 Son of Hecuba and Priam
- DOWN**
- 1 Speak hesitantly
 - 2 Tel
 - 3 Loser in 1972
 - 4 Bishops, e.g.
 - 5 — Robins, city in Ga.
 - 6 Actor
 - 7 Site of Castle Williams
 - 8 Purse item
 - 9 Catch cod
 - 10 Worsnip
 - 11 Commonwealth V.I.P.
 - 12 District
 - 13 Grade
 - 21 Prayer word
 - 22 Snow atop a glacier
 - 25 Avian abode
 - 26 Garden produce
 - 27 Roofing material
 - 28 Kitchen gadget
 - 31 Foreign
 - 32 Flexes
 - 34 Letter on a key
 - 37 Lacking ability
 - 38 Stools or drums
 - 40 Jazz trumpeter
 - 41 Genuine
 - 44 Comedienne
 - 46 Ship commanded by Pinzon
 - 48 Skillful
 - 49 Hunt hero
 - 51 Inventor of a sign language
 - 52 — bag
 - 54 "Bleak House" heroine
 - 55 Card player's call
 - 57 "Nor do not — the air" Hamlet

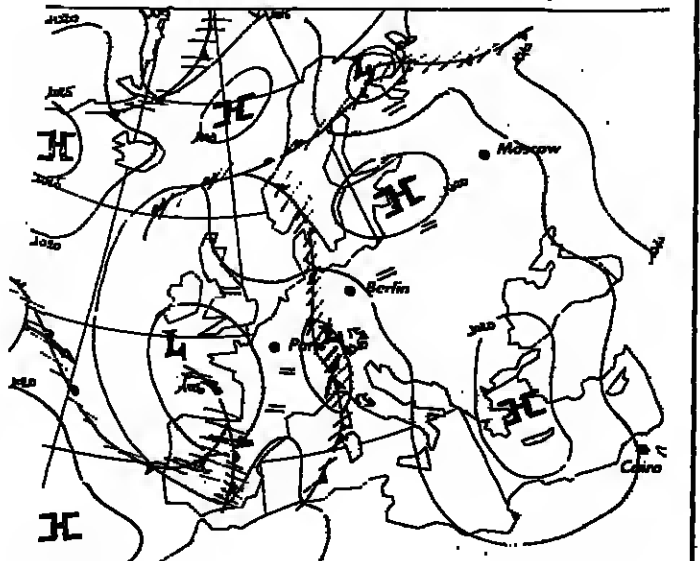
Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ANAS SEAM SPAIN
LOOT ERLE ELIAN
EURO RIIS TAILS
ARTIFICIAL TURT
FIATCIS SUICID
GISA TRICKS
EDMAN APPE BRIE
BUADYEST
CASABLANCA
COPEHAGEN
COSTA DEL SOL
DUBLIN
EDINBURGH
FLORENCE
FRANKFURT
GENEVA
HELSINKI
HOUSTON
ISTANBUL
LAS PALMAS
LISBON
LONDON
LOS ANGELES

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C F	Cloudy	MADRID	C F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18 44	Foggy	MIAMI	26 45	Fair
ANKARA	17 43	Shower	MILAN	24 41	Fair
ATHENS	24 75	Fair	MONTREAL	14 52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24 75	Fair	MOSCOW	24 75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24 75	Fair	MUNICH	19 44	Overcast
BERLIN	24 75	Overcast	NEW YORK	19 44	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17 43	Fair	NICE	21 70	Foggy
BUCHAREST	23 73	Cloudy	OSLO	34 75	Fair
BUDAPEST	23 73	Cloudy	PARIS	14 41	Fair
CASABLANCA	26 68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	24 75	Cloudy
COPEHAGEN	22 72	Fair	ROME	23 73	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28 82	Fair	SOFIA	26 46	Shower
DUBLIN	13 55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	25 77	Fair
EDINBURGH	14 57	Foggy	TEHRAN	37 99	Fair
FLORENCE	17 43	Foggy	TEL AVIV	27 77	Foggy
FRANKFURT	20 46	Fair	TOKYO	22 77	Overcast
GENEVA	16 44	Foggy	TUNIS	31 88	Fair
HELSINKI	26 79	Fair	VIENNA	23 73	Fair
HOUSTON	26 84	Cloudy	WARSAW	34 75	Fair
ISTANBUL	19 44	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	29 84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21 70	Fair	ZURICH	18 44	Foggy
LISBON	20 46	Overcast			
LONDON	18 44	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	27 81	Fair			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Thunderstorm	TS	Warm Front	▲▲▲▲
Rain	///	Cold Front	▲▲▲▲
Snow	***	Occluded Front	▲▲▲▲
Front Movement	→	Quasi-Stationary Front	→▲▲▲

U.S. Eels Squirring Their Way To Avid West European Markets

CANTON, N.J., June 8 (AP) — A European delicacy squirms among the back bays and tidal creeks of southern New Jersey. It is the eel, and thousands of them are captured live each week and flown fresh to Italian, German and French connoisseurs.

The air-borne eel trade has been going strong for more than a decade — in a hush-hush way. It is lucrative, and fishermen and exporters do not want to encourage competition. "A lot of companies have gotten into it, and they usually lose their shirts," said Joseph Levin of Philadelphia's Superior Fish Co., the main exporter of South Jersey eels. "I don't want to encourage anyone with publicity."

The eels are picked up weekly in tank trucks and kept alive by Superior's "life-support systems." They are shipped live to Europe from Philadelphia International Airport.

"We found out that there is a demand for eels in the Italian community at Christmas," Mr. Levin said. "It's a traditional dish. So we experimented with eels and it worked out. And eventually we got into the overseas trade."

PEANUTS



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B. C.



B. C.



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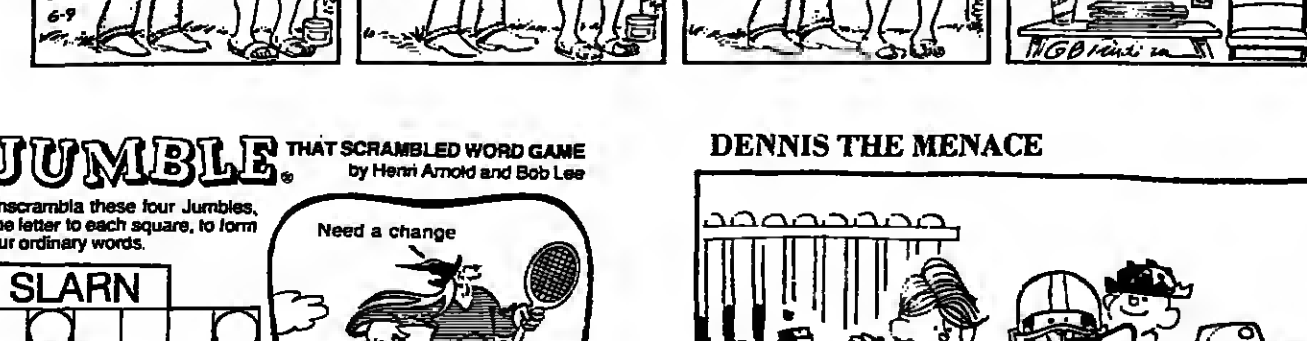
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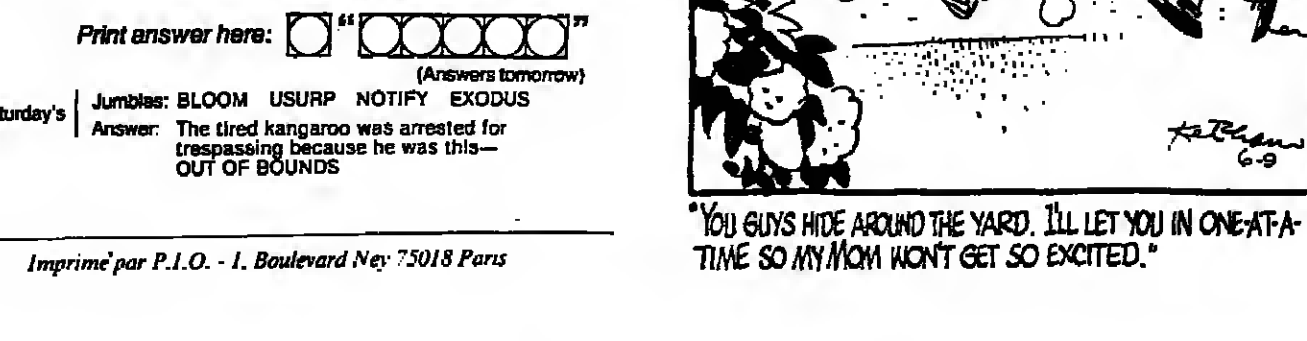
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BOOKS

THE WHITE LANTERN

By Evan S. Connell. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 286 pp. \$11.95. Reviewed by John Leonard

JOHANNES KEPLER, who deserves more credit as an astronomer than we generally give him, once wrote of himself: "In me Saturn and the Sun work together in their sterile aspect; therefore my body is small, dry, knobby, my soul suspicious and timid; I reject honors, crouch over books, know no pleasures of life aside from science. All this corresponds to my preference for bitter and sharp tastes, for gnawing bones and hard bread."

Evan S. Connell, who quotes Kepler and who deserves — on the basis of "Mrs. Bridge" and many other books — more credit as a novelist than we generally give him, also gnaws bones. In "The White Lantern," a sequel to "A Long Desire," science is his subject and the past his playpen. But his aspect is droll, an adjective that would never have been applied to Kepler. He seems to be saying that we are what we were, odd, brave, dangerous, bemused, hanging ourselves on our own curiosity as though question marks were hooks or nooses.

Radiating Light

What is a white lantern? According to Connell, it is Antarctica, a continent almost as large as Australia and Europe combined. From the point of view of the astronauts, Antarctica was "the earth's most noticeable feature," radiating "light from the bottom of the world like a great white lantern."

And yet the white lantern also seems to be the human skull, recovered from a crypt in Yucatan or a Swedish warship that spent four centuries under water or an African crasse that spent millions of years undisturbed by anybody but lions and snakes. The white lantern spoke many languages, including Linear A, Etruscan and Mayan, but time has torn its tongue out. And so, according to Connell, we look at shadows and listen to the wind.

The itch to know screams for a scratch. As in "A Long Desire," Connell in "The White Lantern" abandons his laconic fiction for the sort of facts to be found only in libraries, monuments and ruins. He reads memoirs and criticism and stares at artifacts, consulting no other compass than his own desire, he is as presumptuous as a book reviewer. Did the Vikings reach the Mississippi River, and perhaps the Gulf of Mexico? He would like to think so. If Lord Byron's brain measured 2,350 cubic centimeters, whereas Anatole France's brain was just 1,100, "it should follow, therefore, that Lord Byron was at least twice as intelligent as Anatole France." Nevertheless: "You see the brambles on this path."

Prosper Merimee may have written "The Etruscan Vase" about a vase that actually happened to be Greek. However: "We need all the literature we can get, even if it's written under a misapprehension."

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

How on earth could Sir Douglas Mawson have survived his disastrous retreat from the South Pole? We are told of the stew he ate, from a dog's head, and how he spooned out the brain. Still: "If food runs out he will start eating the rope. Then he will eat his sledge."

George Smith, sitting in the British Museum reading a coneiform cylinder during "the Gilgamesh affair," suddenly shouts out that he is "the first person to read it in 2,000 years," and then removes his clothes. "Faced with such people," says Connell, "one can't help thinking that the 19th-century English must have been utterly bonkers. And yet he admires them, as it does the Frenchman who talks himself in Coptic. They scratched the itch."

Neanderthal man, the cult of the bull, Easter Island, spiders, Tyche Brabe's artificial nose, quasars and black holes, archaeology and anthropology, why it's all right to be a dog's brain but not a dog's liver just exactly who by a subtle reading of the lightning in the sky advises Caesar against the idea of March's missing links, flies without wings, blind Galileo entertaining such visitors as Milton and Descartes and Hobbes, a Newton who over the gravity of sex — all are subjects that Connell plays on, as if at a harpsichord, with variations.

His method in these essays, Ptolemaic. That is, he indulges in "epicycles," flights of fancy and digression around a center of the universe that is Connell's own curiosity. While he prefers the rooming variant of every tale from the history of science, he reports all scholarly qualms and he dismisses all charlatans. Human beings are sufficient in interesting, he doesn't need any part of the supernatural that arrive on the best-seller list by promising us that we can lose weight and find God in the Bermuda Triangle.

With Flutes and Trumpets

Best of all, it seems, he likes the Etruscans. They developed insecticides and bleached their hair; they bridged and capped their teeth with gold; they hunted wild game and tended sheep with flutes and trumpets; among the 100 words of their language we have been able to decipher, we have adopted tavern, cistern, let person, ceremony and, of course, lantern.

"The White Lantern" is a brilliant browse. The skull grins. We are told that children performed in front of a prehistoric mural in the prehistoric cave, while the bull in the mural mounted the cow. Were the children dancing or were they engaged in a kind of "goose step" reverse? The goose step, comment Connell, "is such an ugly concept that it may very well be correct. He would prefer not to think so."

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IT takes a lot of guts to try to rehabilitate a classical opening variation that has been judged inferior by generation after generation of leading theorists. Yet Jon Aronson, an Icelandic international master, risked the old Sicilian counterattack against John Peters, an American international master, in the seventh round of the Manhattan Chess Club International Tournament.



The key move of this defense, 5 ... B-N5, invites White to seize terrain in the center with 6 P-K3 so that Black may bring about doubled pawns after 6 ... N-Q4; 7 B-Q2, N-N4; 8 P-N4. The burden — most players consider it a joy — is on White to win by direct attack on the king before his weaknesses can be exploited in an ending.

There was little choice about playing 8 ... B-R4, since 8 ... B-K2?; 9 Q-N4, K-B1; 10 B-Q3, P-Q3; 11 P-B4 is known to be very strong for White. One point involved in 8 ... B-R4 was that 9 Q-N4, O-O; 10 B-R6? BxPch; 11 K-Q1, P-N3, produces more than satisfactory defense for Black.

Aronson wisely refrained from accepting a gambit pawn by 9 ... Q-B7?; 10 P-KB4, BxP; 11 N-N5, BxPch; 12 Qxh, which gives White enormous positional advantage.

After 10 ... O-O, it may be that Peters should have attacked by 11 BxPch; 12 K-B1, P-B4; 13 PxBp, R-P; 14 R-Q1 would cost Black the exchange. Moreover, in this same line, 11 ... Q-B2; 12 B-B6, QxPch; 13 K-K2, Q-Q7ch; 14 K-B1, P-KN3; 15 R-Q1 looks very strong for White.

On 11 N-B3, the consequence of 11 ... PxP? would have been 12 BxPch; Kxh; 13 Q-R5ch, K-N1; 14 N-N5, R-K1; 15 QxPch, K-R1; 16 Q-R5ch, K-N1; 17 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 18 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 19 QxPch, K-Q3; 20 N-B7ch, winning the queen.

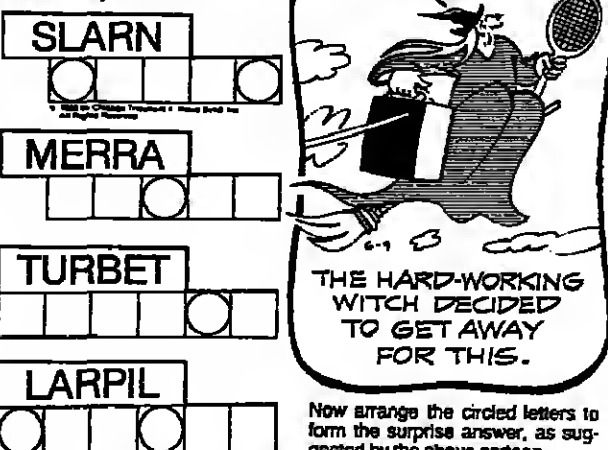
Again, after 11 ... P-KN3; 12 N-KN5, Peters had set a clever trap that could have run: 12 ... PxP?; 13 N-RP1, KxN; 14 B-KN5, BxPch; 15 K-K2, Q-Q5 (15 ... P-B3?; 16 Q-R5ch); 16 Q-R3ch, K-N1; 17 B-B6, winning outright.

On 17 ... PxP, it would seem that 18 RxP would not have worked against 18 ... P-R5; 19 Q-N4, N-B3; 20 QxP (or 20 NxN, QxN; 21 B-KN5, N-N3ch; 22 K-R1, B-R5, NxN; 21 Q-R6ch, K-N1; 22 R-R5, B-N3ch; 23 K-B1, Q-B3ch.

The ingenious idea underlying Peters' 18 B-KN5 was that 18 ... P-B3?; 19 RxP1, PxB; 20 R-NP, Q-K1; 21 N-Q61, BxN; 22 RxBch, K-

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Saturday's Jumbles: BLOOM USURP NOTIFY EXODUS

Answer: The tired kangaroo was arrested for trespassing because he was this—OUT OF BOUNDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU GUYS HIDE AROUND THE YARD. I'LL LET YOU IN ONE-AT-A-TIME SO MY MOM WON'T GET SO EXCITED."

Borg Downs Gerulaitis for 5th French Title

By Nick Spivey

ARIS, June 8 (IHT) — Bjorn Borg today became the first player to win the French Open tennis championship five times as he scored a 6-1, 6-2 victory in the final over Gerulaitis, a friend with whom he practiced to prepare for tournament.

Gerulaitis tried desperately to get away from the back of the net — where he is most effective

— by returning balls short and landing drop shots.

The tactic seemed to be working in the first set, when Gerulaitis won three consecutive games after being down 5-1. But after his initial awkwardness, Borg turned Gerulaitis' game against him by slamming winning volleys and chasing down the lob.

Gerulaitis had a chance to tie the set when he was receiving serve with Borg ahead in games, 5-4, but down in points, 15-40. But by this time Borg had adjusted, and won the set convincingly.

"I was trying to go shorter, which is how you have to play him," said Gerulaitis, who has never beaten Borg. "Lob him more and ruin his rhythm."

Borg, who said he was tired during the first set and became nervous when Gerulaitis was catching up, acknowledged that he did not know what to expect from Gerulaitis today, even though the two had played 17 times previously and had practiced regularly.

"The last two or three times we played he has tried to change his game," said Borg, who will play for Sweden in Davis Cup matches this week before going to England to prepare for Wimbledon. "It's difficult to know what he is going to do."

Borg won the top prize of about \$33,000 without losing a set, just as he did when he won the 1978 French title. He also won in 1974, 1975 and 1979.

Cocher's Record Falls

His opponents this year, however, were less than formidable, as the seeded players in his quarter of the draw were eliminated early. Even in the semifinals, Borg faced a relatively easy opponent in Harold Solomon, who upset Guillermo Vilas in the previous round.

Transactions

BASEBALL
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Traded Claudio Waddell, outfielder, to the New York Mets for Jesse Anderson, pitcher.
MINNESOTA TWINS—Placed Mike Marshall, pitcher, on waivers for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release. Released Mike Marshall, pitcher, from Toledo of the American Association.
TEXAS RANGERS—Recalled Brian Abrahams, pitcher, from Charleston of the International League. Sent Danny Worthen, outfielder-first baseman, to Charleston.
FOOTBALL
CLEVELAND BROWNS—Signed Elvin Frank, defensive end, and Marcus Jackson, defensive tackle.
NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Jimmy Jordan, quarterback, to a series of one-year contracts.
PITTSBURGH STEELERS—Signed Mark Malone, quarterback, to a multi-year contract.
CANNON FOOTBALL LEAGUE
TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Signed Roland Stiles, running back, and Maurice Tyler, defensive back.

By winning his fifth French title, Borg surpassed the record he shared with Henri Cochet, who won four championships after the tournament became international in 1925.

Cochet, now 78, presented Borg with the winner's trophy today.

Asked if the former champion had any congratulatory remarks, Borg said: "Well, he didn't look too happy. He said, 'Well done, that's all.'"

Gerulaitis was not so sharp today as he was in the semifinals on Friday, when he defeated Jimmy Connors in five sets. His serve was weaker and less accurate, and he was volleying too short. He double-faulted twice on game point.

"We have had better matches than this one," Borg said. "He was making a lot of errors today. He wasn't as consistent as he usually is on clay."

Second Stage

Borg will now concentrate on winning Wimbledon, the second stage of the four major tournaments that constitute the grand slam. He has consistently dominated the French Open and Wimbledon, but has never won the U.S. Open in September, and therefore has had little incentive to make the trip to Melbourne for the Australian Open at the end of the year.

Borg's coach, Lennard Bergelin, acknowledged that there was little he could do to improve Borg's game on clay. "I think we've reached the limit," he said.

Winning the grand slam remains one of Borg's few remaining tennis ambitions. When asked how he rated his chances this year, Borg said casually: "Well, I'm still in it. That's for sure."

By winning today, Borg kept U.S. players from sweeping the five championships at Roland Garros Stadium. Chris Evert Lloyd won the women's singles title, Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith won the women's doubles, Smith and Billy Martin won the mixed doubles, and Hans Pfister and Victor Amey won the men's doubles. American players last won four of five championships here in 1950.

Another attendance record was

set this year as 222,316 spectators came during the two weeks, about 17,000 more than last year. The increased popularity of this tournament has been dramatic since in 1975 the official attendance was only 72,000.

Tanner Triumphs

MANCHESTER, England, June 8 (AP) — Roscoe Tanner began his final preparations for Wimbledon with a straight-sets victory over Stan Smith to win the men's singles title in the Manchester Grass Court Tennis Tournament yesterday.

The 28-year-old left-hander needed only 62 minutes to wrap up a 6-3, 6-4 victory in the final.

Afterward Tanner said the whole tournament in Manchester had been a good test and he was pleased with his form in the build-up to Wimbledon, which starts June 23.



Temperance Hill, with Eddie Maple up, wins the Belmont in heavy mud.

53-1 Shot Beats Genuine Risk in Belmont

By James Tuire

ELMONT, N.Y., June 8 (NYT) — Temperance Hill, a 53-1 shot so little appreciated that his name was misspelled in the program, scored a stunning upset in the 12th running of the Belmont Stakes yesterday, and somehow it had to end that way.

For in a zany season in which the first two legs of the Triple Crown were won by different horses, a colt named after a Methodist church in Temperance Hill, Ark., returned \$108.80 to any of his backers sinful enough to wager \$2 on him. Eddie Maple rode the winner.

Take nothing away from Genuine Risk, the game filly that won the Kentucky Derby and ran a disputed second in the Preakness. She made a mighty effort to hold off Temperance Hill's stretch drive but finished two lengths back, again in second place.

Rockhill Native, the gelded 2-year-old champion who showed lit-

tle in the Derby and passed up the Preakness to rest, flashed the expected early speed but could not sustain it on the muddy surface and was third, a length and a half behind the filly.

The Preakness winner, Codex, "just didn't like the track" in the words of his rider, Angel Cordero, and ran seventh.

The owner of Temperance Hill had to awaken his horse to get him

out of the stable for the race. John Anthony, whose Loblolly Stable was enriched by \$176,220 from a gross purse of \$293,700, said, "He's so lazy that we just let him go whenever he wants."

Temperance Hill, a Stop the Music colt, had not gone very far in an undistinguished career as a 3-year-old. After a second in the Arkansas Derby and Pennsylvania Handicap,

he ran a perfectly miserable race at Keystone as a strong favorite on May 26, and was third in a Belmont allowance a week ago.

On the basis of that record, Anthony risked a \$20,000 supplementary fee to put Temperance Hill in the Belmont. Charlie Canley, whose husband, Joe, trains the colt, said, "All week people thought we were crazy because we said he had a chance."

All in All, a Happy Ending

By Dave Kindred

ELMONT, N.Y., June 8 (WP) — They'd often walked that stretch before, but it always stayed beneath their feet before. Now the Firestones, Bert and Diana, fairly floated over the back streets of Belmont Park. Their filly, Genuine Risk, had finished second in the Belmont Stakes, and when Diana Firestone saw a friend, she cried out from a distance. "Wasn't it wonderful!"

"She tried her heart out," Bert Firestone said. In disputed defeat at the Preakness, darkness owned Firestone. This time he was glowing with joy. "What a super filly," he said. "We couldn't be happier."

"You could be happier," someone said.

"A little bit, but not much," Firestone said, his face positively beaming.

First for a Filly

So one of thoroughbred racing's nice stories came to a touching end when Genuine Risk not only became the first filly to run in all three of the Triple Crown classics but did so strongly and courageously. Winner of the Kentucky Derby, second in the Preakness and second here, Genuine Risk is the best 3-year-old in America.

LEROY Jolley says so.

"Consistently she is the best," said the filly's trainer, whose horses have won two Kentucky Derbies and three Eclipse awards. "Regardless of the track, regardless of the conditions, she runs her race. It takes a new colt to beat her every time."

Codex won the Preakness when the Pimlico stewards grew weak in the knees at the thought of calling an obvious foul. Angel Cordero, the jockey on Codex, ran wide through the turn for home and interrupted Genuine Risk's move to pass. A foul claim by Genuine Risk's rider, Jacinto Vasquez, was disallowed — first by the stewards, and then by the Maryland Racing Commission.

Despite the victory by Temperance Hill, the glory will go to Genuine Risk, the chestnut filly who took hold of America's heart for six wonderful weeks. She ascended us in Louisville, the first filly to win the Derby in 63 years. We asked for her in Baltimore, when she was done wrong. Here she had the worst of it — pinned in by other horses to the inside of the race track, always the slowest part here, especially made muddier by an overnight rain — and yet here she came at the end, her copper coat splattered with mud, the white blaze somehow shining, the rider Vasquez whipping left-handed, asking for everything she had.

"My filly, she was running as hard as she can run," said Vasquez, who said his war of words with Cordero — he threatened to pull his old friend off Codex in

midflight if he interfered again — produced no incidents yesterday and is over.

It is a killing challenge, these Triple Crown races. Jolley, after his filly finished third in the Wood Memorial two weeks before the Derby, didn't want to risk her in a series so exhausting that his strong colts have passed it up.

Close Twice

But Bert Firestone wanted to try. He had come close in the Derby with Honest Pleasure, finishing second as the odds-on favorite in 1976, and again last year with General Assembly, also a runner-up. The filly was special. She had a chance. When he saw the Derby field would be 10 or 12 horses not the expected dangerous stampede of 20, Firestone sent Genuine Risk to Kentucky.

She won the Derby with a long, dramatic move on the last turn, passing three big, strong colts. She might have won the Preakness except for Cordero's insistence that ladies belong a step behind. For most of the mile and a half of the Belmont, Genuine Risk was trapped on the rail until Vasquez moved her up in a small hole between horses going into the last turn.

At the top of the stretch, Genuine Risk was the leader.

"They squeeze me a little on the backside, but it didn't cause me any trouble," Vasquez said. "But when Temperance Hill came, nothing I could do."

On the backside of Belmont Park, the Firestones walked down a street of dirt and dust, pebbles and asphalt. They walked where horses had walked. They walked in wonder. "Now we're going to rest her for a while, three weeks or so and freshen her up for Saratoga," Firestone said, referring to the meeting that starts there in August.

What Comes Next

Would the filly now run with fillies or continue against colts?

"Wherever we have the best shot," Firestone said. "We'll probably go with fillies now. But, really, it's all up to Lekroy. Whatever he wants to do."

Firestone said he probably was done with his appeal of the Preakness ruling. There had been talk he would take the issue to court. "We've made our point," he said. "The rules said we could appeal to the commission, and we did. To do anything else, we'd have to go outside the system and we don't want to do that."

Diana Firestone suddenly shouted, "There she is!" The filly, Genuine Risk, had walked out of an examination barn and was turning a corner 100 yards away. In her classy blue dress and elegant red hat, Diana Firestone, a woman in love, ran down the dirty street to be with the filly.

Friday Baseball: Zahn Stops Blue Jays

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., June 8 (UPI) — Geoff Zahn allowed only one hit — a single by John Mayberry — Friday in pitching the Minnesota Twins to a 5-0 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays.

With the Twins leading, 5-0, Mayberry spoiled Zahn's no-hit bid with a ground single to left with two out in the seventh inning. Zahn, a left-hander, struck out five and walked three and no Toronto player got as far as second base.

Rocken Fowell and Rob Wilfong each drove in two runs for Minnesota.

Brewers 8, Tigers 4

In Milwaukee, the Brewers crushed behind Mike Caldwell's pitching to an 8-4 victory over Detroit.

Orioles 6, Angels 1

In Anaheim, Calif., Scott McGregor pitched a four-hitter for his

fourth straight victory and Mark Belanger singled in a pair of runs as Baltimore defeated California, 6-1.

Yankees 2, Mariners 0

In Seattle, Tommy John recorded his 20th lifetime victory with a two-hitter and Bobby Murcer and Bobby Brown backed him with home runs in New York's 2-0 victory over Seattle. John is the 10th active pitcher with 200 career victories and the 80th in baseball history.

White Sox 8, Indians 7

In Chicago, Harry Chappas doubled home Bob McNamee from first base with two outs in the ninth inning, lifting Chicago past Cleveland, 8-7.

Royals 4, Rangers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Amos Otis singled home the go-ahead run during a three-run fifth-inning rally that carried Kansas City to a 4-2 victory over Texas.

Red Sox 14, A's 8

In Oakland, Calif., Tony Perez hit a grand-slam homer and Jerry Remy drove in four runs as Boston overpowered Oakland, 14-8. Mitchell Page drove in five runs for the A's.

Dodgers 5, Braves 0

In the National League, in Atlanta, Jerry Reuss held the Braves hitless for 6 2-3 innings before settling for a three-hitter as Los Angeles topped Atlanta, 5-0. Jeff Burroughs broke up Reuss' no-hit bid with a double with two out in the seventh.

Expos 7, Cardinals 2

In Montreal, Gary Carter and Andre Dawson each drove in a pair of runs and Bill Lee scattered eight hits to lead Montreal to a 7-2 victory over St. Louis, ending a five-game losing streak to pitcher Bob Forsch of the Cardinals.

Mets 9, Pirates 4

In New York, Lee Mazzilli singled in two runs in an eight-run second

inning and later hit his first home run of the season to lead New York past Pittsburgh, 9-2.

Reds 4, Padres 2

In Cincinnati, a throwing error by third baseman Aurelio Rodriguez in the seventh inning enabled Dave Collins to score from first base with the tie-breaking run and Cincinnati went on to defeat San Diego, 4-2.

Astros 2, Giants 0

In Houston, J.R. Richard pitched a three-hitter and struck out 13 to lead Houston past San Francisco, 2-0. It was the 39th time in his career that Richard (7-3) has struck out 10 or more batters in a game.

Phillies 6, Cubs 5

In Philadelphia, Lonnie Smith singled, doubled and tripled, scored twice and drove in two runs to help Bob Walk post his first major-league victory as Philadelphia topped Chicago, 6-5.

Nelson Leading

Bean by 2 Shots

ATLANTA, June 8 (AP) — Larry Nelson played the back nine in 5-under-par 31 and finished the round with a 68 to establish a 2-stroke lead yesterday in the third round of the Atlanta Golf Classic.

Nelson, slowed by a hand injury early this season, had a 54-hole total of 203, or 13 strokes under par.

Andy Bean was 2 shots back at 205 after a 69. Bob Shearer, who led the first round, was ambushed by a double bogey-5 on the 16th hole and dropped back to third at 206. He matched par 72 in muggy heat.

Mike Nicolette, a tour sophomore who never has before really been close, scrambled to a 71 that left him at 207. Rod Curl, Cal Peete and Sammy Rachels were at 208, 5 strokes back. Curl shot a 69, Peete 70 and Rachels 71.

Mets Edge Pirates in 11 Innings

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP) — Ron Hodges' pinch-hit single capped a two-run rally in the 11th inning yesterday that carried the New York Mets to a 6-5 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

With its second straight loss to the Mets, Pittsburgh yielded first

place in the National League East to the Montreal Expos.

Hodges, batting for Doug Flynn with the bases loaded and one out, grounded Bert Blyleven's first pitch slowly into right field to score John Stearns from third base with the deciding run.

New York pitcher Steve Carlton (3-4) the fourth New York pitcher to win the game in relief despite allowing Pittsburgh to take a 5-4 lead in the top of the 11th on Phil Garner's RBI-single with two out.

Expos 2, Cardinals 1

In Montreal, Bill Almon singled with one out in the 13th inning to score pinch-runner Tony Bernazard from third base, giving Montreal a 2-1 victory over St. Louis. Ken Macha started the rally with a single off reliever Jim Otten.

Padres 6, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Gary Lucas and Rodie Fingers combined on a six-hitter and Gene Richards had three in San Diego's 14 hits as San Diego beat Cincinnati, 6-1.

Astros 3, Giants 0

In Houston, Joe Morgan hit two run-scoring doubles and Joe Nickro scattered five hits as Houston shut out San Francisco, 3-0.

Braves 6, Dodgers 1

In Atlanta, Larry Blanks hit a three-run double and Gary Matthews a two-run homer to back Doyle Alexander's first complete game in two years as Atlanta defeated Los Angeles, 6-1.

Phillies 5, Cubs 2

In Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt paced a 14-hit attack with a double

Evert Easy Victor Over Ruzici

By Nick Spivey

ARIS, June 8 (IHT) — Chris Lloyd won the French International tennis championship yesterday for the fourth time, defeating Ruzici much more easily than she did last month in the final, where the two played five sets in the final of the Open.

defeating Ruzici, 6-0, 6-3, won about \$43,000 and ended her career earnings to more than \$2.8 million.

reach the final, Evert had to defeat Hana Mandlikova, teenagers who extended her to sets. Ruzici, on the other hand, had eliminated three seeded players — Mima Jausovec, Wendy Hill and Dianne Fromholtz — and lost a set in the tournament final she met Evert.

"It's a funny how things work out," Evert, who has not lost a match since resumed her tennis career last year after a three-month hiatus, said. "I never felt that I was on any game during the whole week here. As it turned out, I those close matches helped me know I had to start strong to know that I couldn't play like I did."

At a 25-year-old Romanian, still tapes her knee for every after a cartilage operation last year, made mistakes throughout

the match. "She pressed me so well," Ruzici said of Evert. "I think she played perfectly from beginning to end."

Ruzici has now lost to Evert 10 times without ever having beaten her. She said that she was nervous from the start yesterday, and that she was tired during most of the match.

"All of her strokes were long and that kept me at the baseline," Ruzici said of the match, revealing nothing that was not already known about Evert's style. "When I came to the net she passed me all the time."

Former Champion

Ruzici, who learned her game on clay, won the French championship in 1978, when she defeated Jausovec in the final. Many of the top women, however, passed up the tournament that year because of their commitments in the World Team Tennis league, which has since folded.

In 1974 Evert defeated Olga Morozova to become, at age 19, the youngest woman to win the French championship since 1959, when Christine Truman was an 18-year-old champion. In 1975 Evert defeated Martina Navratilova for the title and last year became champion by beating Turnbull.

In five tournaments at Roland Garros Stadium, Evert has lost only one match, the 1973 final, in which Margaret Court won the last of her five French championships.

With yesterday's victory, Evert has won 159 of her last 160 matches on clay, dating to August, 1973. She lost to Tracy Austin in last year's Italian Open after winning 125 in a row.

Both Ruzici and Evert said they will spend the next couple of weeks preparing for Wimbledon, where they will have to adjust to the faster grass courts.

"I needed to play these clay-court

tournaments to gain the confidence I lost before," said Evert, who was without a victory on the U.S. winter circuit when she decided to take her break. "They will help me get ready for Wimbledon."

Since returning, Evert not only has won the Italian and French championships, but also helped the United States defeat Australia in the Federation Cup.

The men's doubles championship was also decided yesterday as Victor Amaya and Hank Pfister, both Americans, defeated Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3. Amaya and Pfister began playing together last year and reached the semifinals of the first two tournaments they entered. This is their first title.

"The only reason we came here was to play doubles," said Pfister, who won the 1978 French doubles title with Gene Mayer, "because neither of us stood a chance in singles."

In defeating Gottfried and Ramirez, they beat one of the classic doubles teams. Gottfried and Ramirez have been playing together for several years and won the French title in 1975 and 1977.

Promoter Plans 2 Fights Worth \$20 Million for Ali

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) — Mohamed Ali will fight two \$20 million bouts for two fights within 29 days this summer — the first against Bernardo Mercado and the second against Larry Holmes, according to promoter Bill Sargent.

The bouts will be part of a \$300-million closed-circuit television package on five consecutive Monday nights, he said yesterday.

The 33-year-old promoter of rock concerts and Broadway shows showed copies of a contract signed by himself, Ali, Holmes, Herbert Muhammad, who is Ali's manager, and Don King, the co-promoter.

Sargent said that he has already sent \$250,000 deposits to Ali and Holmes and \$50,000 to Mercado, a Colombian who is the No. 1 contender for Holmes' World Boxing Council heavyweight title. The promoter said he had raised \$47 million, but added that his backers had been promised anonymity.

He said that Holmes would receive \$7.5 million and Mercado \$1 million for meeting the 33-year-old three-time champion, who has not fought since Sept. 15, 1978.

A key member of Holmes' entourage warned, "There are still many contingencies that have to be worked out, but my gut feeling is that this deal is going to go."

The boxing programs are scheduled on three Monday nights, beginning Aug. 11 with the Ali-Mercado fight, planned for Rio de Janeiro, and ending with the Ali-Holmes heavyweight title fight at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas on Sept. 8. Sargent said that "win, lose or draw" against Mercado, Ali would still fight Holmes.

Sargent said that King would provide Ali with four other title fights for Aug. 25.

On Aug. 18 and Sept. 1, Sargent said that he would present two "superstar" rock and roll concerts, though he could not reveal any of the acts.

He said that the deal had been "in the works for two months" and was virtually sealed last weekend in Miami with Ali, Holmes and King.

Ali could not be reached for comment, and King has refused to talk about the project.

French Derby, Oaks

Captured by Carson

CHANTILLY, France, June 8 (IHT) — Jockey Willie Carson won his third major stakes in less than a week as he rode Policeman to victory here today in the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby.

Yesterday the Scottish jockey and trainer Dick Hern completed the Epsom classic double when Bireme won the Oaks Stakes for 3-year-old fillies. On Wednesday the same jockey-trainer partnership won the English Derby, also at Epsom, with Menbit.

Tinault Wins Tour of Italy

From Agency Dispatch

ILAN, June 8 — Bernard Tintin won the Tour of Italy bicycle race yesterday, being nearly 6 minutes ahead of second-place finisher, Vito Panizza.

Thousands of Italian fans, only applauded Tintin, a car-old Frenchman who was petting in his first Tour of Italy — the Giro, as it is called — an attempt to win the classic.

had expected this victory, "I am moved," said Tintin, favorite in the 2,500-mile which started in Genoa on June 15.

Tintin decisively defeated two major Italian cyclists, Renzo Moser and Giuseppe Martinelli. Moser withdrew with three days left and Sarinoni, winner of the Giro last year, had seventh, although he had seven individual stages.

Overall, Pan

